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Percy

276¹/₂ 8⁰

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P. O. argl.
276ⁱ
For Subscribers only.]

Bishop Percy's
Folio Manuscript.

Loose and Humorous Songs.

EDITED BY

JOHN W. HALES, M.A.

FELLOW AND LATE ASSISTANT TUTOR OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

AND

FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL, M.A.

OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

(ASSISTED BY W. CHAPPELL, Esq., &c. &c.)

Part II. II.

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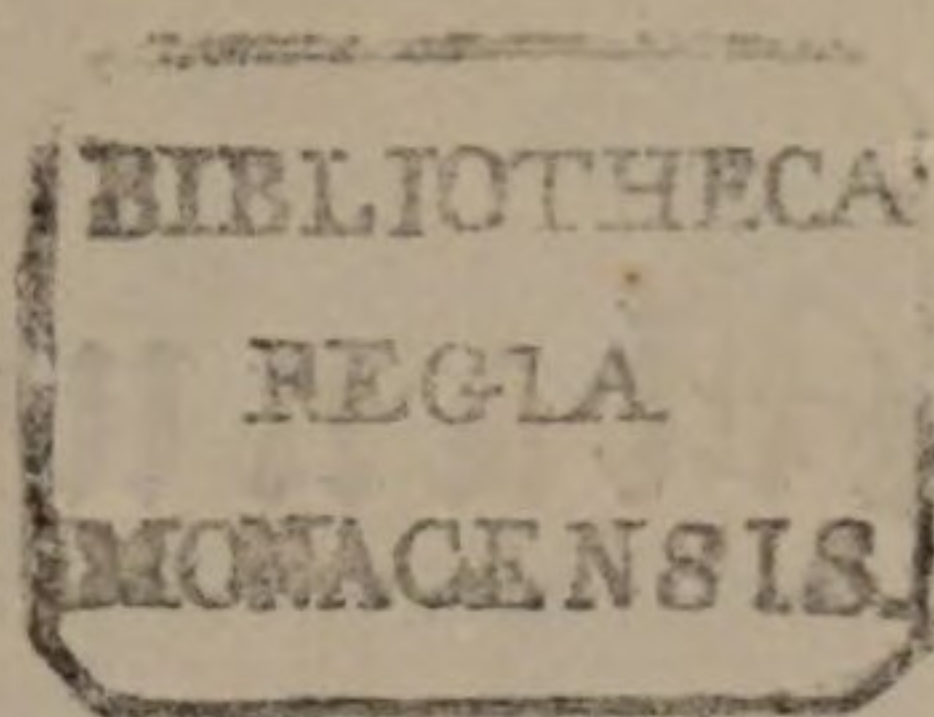
OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

(ASSISTED BY W. CHAPPELL, Esq., &c. &c.)

LONDON :

N. TRÜBNER & CO., 60 PATERNOSTER ROW.

1867.



LONDON
PRINTED BY SPOTTISWOODE AND CO.
NEW-STREET SQUARE

NOTICE.



Qui s'excuse s'accuse; but we make no excuse for putting forth these Loose and Humorous Songs. They are part of the Manuscript which we have undertaken to print entire, and as our Prospectus says, "to the student, these songs and the like are part of the evidence as to the character of a past age, and they should not be kept back from him." *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. They serve to show how some of the wonderful intellectual energy of Elizabeth's and James I.'s time ran riot somewhat, and how in the noblest period of England's literature a freedom of speech was allowed which Victorian ears would hardly tolerate. That this freedom dulled men's wits or tarnished their minds more than our restraint does ours, we do not believe. We cannot give in to Mr. Procter's opinion that because ladies of the Court liked Jonson's jokes, coarse to us, therefore they could not appreciate his fancy and the higher qualities of his mind.¹ Manners refine slowly, and speech as

¹ "On referring, after an interval of many years, to these old Masques, we find ourselves somewhat staggered at the character of the jests, and the homely (not to say vulgar) allusions in which they abound. The taste of the times was, indeed, rude enough; and we can easily understand that jests of this nature were tolerated or even relished by common audiences. But when we hear that the pieces which contain them were exhibited repeatedly, with applause, before the nobles and court ladies of the time (some of them young unmarried women), we are driven to

the conclusion that civilisation must have failed in some respects, and to fear that the refined and graceful compliments which our author so frequently lavished upon the high 'damas' of King James's court was a pure waste of his poetical bounty. It is scarcely possible that the ladies who could sit and hear jokes far coarser than Smollett's, uttered night after night, could ever have fully relished the delicate and sparkling verses which flowed from Jonson's pen." — *Introduction to Ben Jonson's Works*, ed. 1838, p. xxiii-iv.

well. 'Tis custom that prevents the ill effects of habits that seem likely to injure mental and moral health. Foreigners judging from the low dresses in our ball-rooms, English maids judging from French fishwomen's bare legs,¹ often come to very wrong conclusions. Water clear to one generation needs straining for the next. Even Percy, and he a bishop, has not marked with his three crosses (his marks of loose and humorous songs) a few which we, easy-going laymen, have now thought better to transfer to this volume. These are, *See the Bwilde-inge*, *Fryar and Boye*, *The Man that hath, Dulcina*, *Cooke Laurell*, *The Mode of France*, *Lye alone*, *Downe sate the Shepard*. We have not written Introductions to every one of these pieces, as to the Ballads and Romances of the MS. Let it be enough that they are put in type.

¹ Cp. *Punch*: "But that indelicate! There! you might have knocked me down with a feather!"

SECOND NOTICE.



SOME of these songs the Editors would have been glad had it not fallen to their lot to put forth. But, as was said before, they are part of the Manuscript which has to be printed entire, and must be therefore issued. They are also part of our Elizabethan and Jacobite times; and when you are drawing a noble old oak, you must sketch its scars and disfigurements as well as the glory of its bark, its fruit and leaves. Students must work from the nude, or they'll never draw.

Of the general character of Early English Literature enough has been said in the Introduction to *Conscience*, in vol. ii. of the Ballads and Romances; but no age, no man, has been without drawbacks, without sensual feelings or the expression of them. They are natural: improper delight in them alone is wrong. And from the expressions of this improper delight our Early Literature is singularly free. Plain speaking there is, broad humour there is; but of delight in sensuality for sensuality's sake, there is very little indeed. Some of it is here, but it's of our Middle Time, a time when the pressure of early wrongs, and perchance the earnestness of national feeling, had somewhat lessened, when luxury and indulgence more abounded. It is well for the student to see it, that he may be under no illusion as to that time; as it will be right for the student of Victorian England, two or three hundred years hence, to see productions

that we would not willingly circulate now. But still, let no one doubt that Professor Morley's words are true — that the spirit of our Early and Middle Times was noble and pure; that, notwithstanding prurient novels and review-articles, and Holywell Street filth, our Victorian time is, in the main, noble and pure too.

The Poems not marked with Percy's three crosses as loose, which we have transferred to these pages, are *Men that more; Panche; In a May Morninge; The Turk in Linen; Louers hearke alarum; O nay, O nay, not yet; I cannot be contented; Lillumwham; Last night I thought; A Dainty Ducke* (incomplete); *A mayden heade; Tom Longe; All in a greene meadowe.*

We had not at first intended to have side-notes added to this volume, but *See the bwildinge, the Fryar and Boye*, and some other poems, having been set with side-notes for the *Ballads and Romances* before they were turned into this volume, the rest of the pieces were side-noted for uniformity's sake. The italics in the text are extensions of the contractions of the Manuscript.

August, 1867.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SEE THE BWILDINGE	1
WALKING IN A MEADOW GREN	3
O JOLLY ROBIN	6
WHEN PHEBUS ADDREST	7
FRYAR AND BOYE	9
AS I WAS RIDINGE BY THE WAY	29
THE MAN THAT HATH	31
DULCINA	32
OFF A PURITANE	35
COOKE LAURELL	37
THE MODE OF FRANCE	45
BE NOT AFRAYD	47
DOE YOU MEANE	49
A MAID AND A YOUNGE MAN	51
A CREATURE FOR FEATURE	53
LYE ALONE	55
DOWNE SATE THE SHEPARD	57
MEN THAT MORE	59
PANCHE	61
WHEN AS I DOE RECCORD	68
WHEN SCORTCHING PHÆBUS	70
IN A MAY MORNINGE	74
THE TURK IN LINEN	76
COME WANTON WENCHES	80
AS IT BEFFELL ON A DAY	82
BLAME NOT A WOMAN	84
OFF ALLE THE SEAES	85

	PAGE
LOUERS HEARKE ALARUM	87
A FREINDE OF MINE	89
O NAY: O NAY: NOT YETT	92
I CANNOTT BEE CONTENTED	94
LILLUMWHAM	96
THE SEA CRABB	99
LAST NIGHT I THOUGHT	101
I DREAMED MY LOUE	102
PANDERS COME AWAYE	104
A DAINTY DUCKE	108
NOW FYE ON DREAMES	109
A MAYDEN HEADE	111
TOM LONGE	112
ALL IN A GREENE MEADOWE	114
THOMAS YOU CANNOTT	116

See the bwiilding.

[Page 56 of MS.]

THIS song is to be found in the Roxburghe Collection of Black-letter Ballads, I. 454, with the title "A well-wishing to a place of pleasure. To an excellent new tune," and with six more lines in each stanza. We quote it here for contrast sake.

A WELL-WISHING TO A PLACE OF PLEASURE.

To an excellent new Tune.

See the building
Where whilst my mistris lived in
Was pleasures essence,
See how it droopeth
And how nakedly it looketh
Without her presence :

² Every creature
That appertaines to nature
'bout this house living,
Doth resemble,
If not dissemble,
due praises giving.²
Harke, how the hollow
Windes do blow
And seem to murmur
in every corner,
for her long absence :
The which doth plainly show
The causes why I do now
All this grief and sorrow show.

See the garden
Where I receivde reward in
for my true love :
Behold those places
Where I receivde those graces
the Gods might move.
² The Queene of plenty
With all the fruits are dainty,
delights to please

Flora springing
Is ever bringing
Dame Venus ease.²
Oh see the Arbour where that she
with melting kisses
distilling blisses
From her true selfe
with joy did ravish me.
The pretty nightingale
did sing melodiously.

Haile to those groves
Where I injoyde those loves
so many dayes.
Let the flowers be springing,
And sweet birds ever singing
their Roundelayes,
² Many Cupids measures
And cause for true Loves pleasures,
Be dancd around,
Let all contentment
For mirth's presentment
this day be found² :
And may the grass grow ever green
where we two lying
have oft been trying
More severall wayes
than beauties lovely Queen
When she in bed with Mars
by all the gods was seen.

¹ Not inelegant.—P. Note on a separate slip of paper:—

"This was once a very popular song, as appears from a parody of it inserted (as a solemn piece of music) in Hemming's

Jew's Tragedy, act 4, 4to, 1662.—N.B. The marginal corrections are made from this Parody."—P.

² ² Not in the Percy Folio copy.—F.

Mr. W. Chappell says that the "excellent new tune of this song was adopted for other songs."

See my
mistress's
house!
It is desolate
in her
absence.

SEE the building *which* whilst¹ my *Mistress* liued in
was pleasures asseince²!
see how it droopeth, & how Nakedly it looketh
4 with-out her *presence*!
heearke how the hollow winds doe blowe,
& how thé³ Murmer in every corner
for her being absent, from whence they cheefly⁴ grow!
8 the cause *that* I doe now this greeffe & sorrow showe.

See the
garden
where we
have loved,

See the garden where oft I had reward in
for my trew loue!
see the places where I enioyed those graces
12 they⁵ goddes might moue!
oft in this arbour, whiles that shee
with melting kisses disstilling blisses
through my frayle lipps, what Ioy did ravish me!
16 the pretty Nightingale did sing Melodiouslee.

the arbour
where we
kissed,

and the
groves!
Blessings on
them;

Haile to those groves where wee inioyed our loues
soe many daies!
May *the* trees be springing, & the pretty burds be
singing
20 theire Roundelayes!

and on the
grass where
we lay!

Oh! may the grasse be euer greene
wheron wee, lying, haue oft beene tryinge
More seuerall wayes of pleasure then loues queene,
24 *which* once in bedd with Mars by all the godds was
seene.

. . . lling

[half a page missing.]

¹ where once.—P.

² With pleasure's essence.—P.

³ they.—P.

⁴ MS. cheesly.—F.

⁵ the.—P.

Walking in a Meadow green.

[Page 93 of MS.]

PERHAPS the following may have been suggested by the ballad of "The Two Leicestershire Lovers; to the tune of *And yet methinks I love thee*," a copy of which is in the Roxburghe Collection, I. 412. The subject of each is two lovers; both poems are in nearly the same metre, and begin with the same line. The difference is in the after-treatment. The "Two Leicestershire Lovers" begins thus:—

Walking in a meadow green
For recreation's sake,
To drive away some sad thoughts
That sorrowful did me make,
I spied two lovely lovers,
Did hear each other's woe,
To 'point a place of meeting
Upon the meadow brow.

This was printed by John Trundle, at the sign of "The Nobody," in Barbican—the ballad-publisher immortalized by Ben Jonson in his "Every Man in his Humour." ("Well, if he read this with patience, I'll go and troll ballads for Master John Trundle yonder, the rest of my mortality.") The printed copy is therefore as old as the manuscript.—W. C.

WALKING in a meadowe greene,
fayre flowers for to gather,
where p[r]imrose rankes did stand on bankes
to welcome comers thither,

Walking
out,

I heard
 a lass ask for
 "Once more." 8
 I hard a voice *which* made a Noise,
which caused me to attend it,
 I heard a lasse say to a Ladd,
 "once more, & none can mend it."
 They lay soe close together,
 they made me much to wonder;
 I knew not *which* was wether,
 vntill I saw her vnder.
 She was under a lad, 12
 then off he came, & blusht for shame
 soe soone *that* he had endit;
 and cried
 "Once more." 16
 "Once More, & none can mend it."
 His lookes were dull & verry sadd,
 his courage shee had tamed;
 shee bad him play the lusty lad
 or else he quite was shamed;
 "then stifly thrust, hee hit me iust,
 ffeare not, but freely spend it,
 & play about at in & out;
 "Once more." 24
 once more, & none can mend it."
 And then he thought to venter her,
 thinking the ffitt was on him;
 but when he came to enter her,
 the poynt turnd¹ backe vpon him.
 He tried and failed, 28
 Yet shee said, "stay! goe not away
 although the point be bended!
 but toot againe, & hit the vaine!
 "Once more." 32
 once more, & none can Mend it."
 She helped him
 Then in her Armes shee did him fold,
 & oftentimes shee kist him,
 yett still his courage was but cold
 36
 for all the good shee wisht him;

¹ There is a tag to the *d* like an *s*.—F.

yett with her hand shee made it stand
 soe stiffe shee cold not bend it,
 & then anon shee cryes "come on
 40 once more, & none can mend it!"

and cried
 still "Once
 more."

"Adew, adew, sweet hart," quoth hee,
 "for in faith I must be gone."
 "nay, then you doe me wronge," quoth shee,
 44 to leaue me thus alone."

He declined

Away he went when all was spent,
 wherat shee was offended;

and went
 away.

Like a troian true she made a vow
 48 shee wold have one shold mend it.¹

She declared
 she'd get
 some one
 else.

ffins.

¹ *Qui n'en a qu'un, n'en a point*: Prov.
 (Meant of Cocks, Bulls, &c., and some-
 times alledged by lascivious women,) as

good have none as have no more but one.
 Cotgrave.—F.

Ⓞ Jolly Robin.¹

[Page 95 of MS.]

Robin,

leave off!

I'll cry out.

“O Iolly Robin, hold thy hande!
 I am not tyde in ² Cupids bande;
 I pray thee leaue thy foolinge, heyda!
 4 by my faith & troth I cannot: heyda, fie!
 what? doe you meane to be soe bold?
 I must cry out! I cannot holde: heyda, fie!”
 “what a deale of doe is here, is here, is here!”
 8 “I begin to fainta!
 heyda, fye! oh! oh! oh! oh!”
 “what was *that* you sayd?
 heyda! heyda! heyda! heyda!
 12 you will neuer leaue till I be paide.”

Robin, do
your worst!

Let me go!

“O Iolly Robin, doe thy worst!
 thou canst not make my belly burst.
 I pray thee leaue thy fooling: heyda!”
 16 “by my faith & troth I cannot: heyda, fie!”
 “what? doe you meane to vse me soe?
 I pray thee Robin let me goe: heyda, fye!”
 “what a deale of doe is heere, is heere, is heere!”
 20 “I begin to fainta. &c.”

ffins.

¹ wretched stuff.—Percy.

² MS. lydain.—F.

When Phebus addrest.

[Page 96 of MS.]

THIS song is printed in "Merry Drollery Complete," Part 2, 1661 and 1670, also in "Wit and Drollery, Jovial Poems," 1656, p. 35. The tune is printed under the title of the burden "O doe not, doe not kill me yet," in J. J. Starter's "Boertigheden," Amsterdam, 4to, 1634, with a Dutch song written to the tune. This proves that the popularity of the song had extended to Holland twenty-two years before the earliest English copy that I have hitherto found. If the date given for the Percy folio, about 1620, is right, it contains the earliest copy known.—W. C.

4 8 12 16	WHEN Phebus addrest himselfe to the west, & set vp his rest below, Cynthia agreed in her glitteringe weede her bewtie on me to bestow ; & walking alone, attended by none, by chance I hard one crye "O doe not, doe not, kill me yett, for I am not prepared to dye !" With that I drew neare to see & to heare, & strange did appeare such a showe ; the Moone it was bright, & gaue such a light as ffitts not each wight to know : a man & a Mayd together were Laid, & euer the mayd shee did cry, "O doe not, doe not, kill me yet, I, for I am not resolved to dye !"	By moon- light, walking alone, I heard a maid say "Don't kill me yet." I saw a strange show, and still the maid cried "Don't kill me yet."
---------------------------------------	--	--

The game
was blind-
man's buff,

The youth was rough, he tooke vp her stuffe,
& to blindmans buffe they did goe ;

hee kept such a coyle, he gaue her the foyle,

20 soe great the broyle it did growe.

but shee was soe yonge, & he was soe stronge,

& he left her not till shee did crye,

and at the
end she
cried
" Don't kill
me yet!"

" O doe not, doe not, kill me yett,

24 for I am not resolved to dye !"

with that he gaue ore, & solemplye swore

The young
man pro-
mised
not to.

he wold kill her noe more *that* night,

but badd her adew : full litle he knew

28 shee wold tempt him to more delight.

But when they shold part, it went to her hart,

Then she
said,
" O kill me
once againe."

& gaue her more cause for to crye,

" O kill me, kill me, once againe,

32 ffor Now I am willing to dye !"

ffins.

¹ ffryar : and Bope.²

THE present is the completest copy known to us of this capital story. Wynkyn de Worde's, reprinted (with collations) by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt ("Early Popular Poetry," v. 3, p. 54–81), runs with it, though less smoothly, to l. 456, but there suddenly throws up its six-line stanzas, and ends the story with six four-line stanzas, a circumstance not noticed by Mr. Hazlitt. The present copy either wants half a stanza after l. 495, or a stanza of 9 lines is given at l. 493–501, as in stanzas of four lines one is often increased to six. Mr. Hazlitt's introduction gives all the bibliography of the poem, except a notice of Mr. Halliwell's print of it in the Warton Club "Early English Miscellanies," 1854, p. 46–62, from Mr. Ormsby Gore's Porkington MS. No. 10. This Porkington copy is in seventy-one six-line stanzas (426 lines), but does not contain the citation of the boy before the "official" and the scene in court. The tale ends at l. 402 (corresponding with l. 396 here, no doubt the end of the first version of the tale), the last four stanzas winding it up with a moral.

THAT god that dyed for vs all
 & dranke both vinigar & gall,
 bringe vs out of balle,³
 4 and giue them both good life & longe
 which listen doe vnto my songe,
 or tend vnto my talle⁴!

[page 97.] May God
 bless us!

¹ The rhyme every where requires that it should be written or pronounced FRERE, as in Chaucer.—P. In our earliest Rhyming Dictionary, Levins's *Manipulus*, 1570, under the words in *eare*, are entered a Bryar, a Fryar, a Whyer, *chorus*, a Quear of paper, *liber*,

p. 209, col. 1. E. E. Text Soc. 1867.—F.

² Collated with a copy in Pepys library, 12^o, Vol. N^o. 358. Lettered, *Wallace*.—P. This song is very different and much superior to the common printed story book. For date see st. 71 [l. 428, p. 25].—P.

³ bale.—P.

⁴ tale.—P.

A man,
thrice
married,
has a son by
his first
wife,

there dwelt a man in my countrye
8 *which*¹ in his life had wiues 3,
a blessing full of Ioye!
By the first wife a sonne he had,²
which was a prettye sturdye ladde,
12 a good vnhappy³ boye.

whom he
loves well,
but the
stepmother
spites.

His father loued him well,⁴
but his stepmother neue[r] a deale,—
I tell you as I thinke,—
16 All things shee thought lost, by the roode,
which to the boy did anye good,⁵
as either meate or drinke;

The boy
fares ill.

And yet I-wis it was but badde,
20 nor halfe enouge therof he hade,
but euermore the worst;
And therfore euill might shee fare,
that did⁶ the litle boy such care,
24 soe forth⁷ as shee durst.

The step-
mother asks
her husband
to send him
away.

Vnto the man the wiffe gan say,
“ I wold you wold put⁸ this boy awaye,
& that right soone in haste;
28 Trulie he is a cursed ladde⁹!
I wold some other man him hade
that wold him better chast.¹⁰”

The husband
will not,

Then said the goodman, “ dame,¹¹ not soe,
32 I will not lett the yonge boy goe,
he is but tender of age;¹²

¹ who.—P.

² his first . . . a child . . .—P.

³ *i.e.* unlucky, full of waggery.—P.

⁴ loved him very well.—P.

⁵ *which* might the boy do.—P.

⁶ that wrought.—P.

⁷ so far forth.—P.

⁸ I would ye put.—P.

⁹ wicked lad.—P.

¹⁰ *i.e.* chasten, chastise.—P.

¹¹ dane in MS.—F.

¹² He's but of tender age.—P.

Hee shall this yeere with me¹ abyde
till he be growne more strong & tryde
36 ffor to win better wage :

“ Wee haue a man, a sturdie lout,
which keepeth² our neate the feilds about,
& sleepeth all the day,
40 Hee shall come home,³ as god me sheeld,
and the Boy shall⁴ into the feild
to keepe them if hee may.”

but proposes
he shall take
the
neatherd's
place.

Then sayd the wiffe in verament,
44 “ husband, therto I giue consent,
for *that* I thinke it neede.”

Next day
the boy does
so,

On the Morrow when it was day,
the litle boy went on his way
48 vnto the feild⁵ with speede.

Off noe man hee tooke anye care,⁶
but song “ hey ho ! away the Mare⁷ ! ”
much mirth⁸ he did pursue ;
52 fforth hee went⁹ with might & maine
vntill he came vnto¹⁰ the plaine,
where he his¹¹ dinner drew.

singing as
he goes.

But when he saw it was soe bad,
56 full litle list therto he had,
but put it from¹² sight,
Saying he had noe list to¹³ tast,
but *that*¹⁴ his hunger still shold last
60 till hee came home att Night.

The food
given him
is so
untempting
that he
cannot eat
it.

¹ with me this year.—P.

² who keeps.—P.

³ bide home.—P.

⁴ And Jack shall pass.—P.

⁵ towards the field.—P.

⁶ took he . . . cure.—P.

⁷ mure.—P.

⁸ with mirth.—P.

⁹ Forward he drew.—P.

¹⁰ amidst.—P.

¹¹ And then his.—P.

¹² it up from.—P.

¹³ no will to.—P.

¹⁴ And that.—P.

An old man
comes his
way,

And as the boy sate on a hill,
there came an old man him vntill,
was walking by the way ;

64 “ Sonne,” he said, “ god thee see¹ ! ”
“ now welcome, father, may you bee² ! ”
the litle boy gan say.³

and asks for
food.
The boy
offers what
he has.

The old man sayd, “ I hunger sore ;
68 then hast⁴ thou any meate in store
which thou mightest⁵ giue to me ? ”
The child⁶ replyed, “ soe god me saue !
to such poore victualls as I haue,
72 right welcome shall you be.”

The old man
eats and is
happy,

Of this the old man was full gladd,
the boy drew forth such as he hadd,
& sayd “ goe to gladlie.”

[page 98.]

76 The old man easie was to please,
he eate⁷ & made himselfe att ease,
saying, “ sonne, god amercye⁸ !

then bids
the boy
choose three
presents.

“ Sonne,” he sayd, “ thou hast giuen meate to me,⁹
80 & I will giue 3 things to thee,¹⁰
what ere thou wilt intreat.”

He chooses
1. a bow.

Then sayd the boy, “ tis best, I trow,¹¹
that yee bestow on me¹² a bowe
84 with which I burds may gett.”

The old
man
promises
him a right
good one,

“ A bow, my sonne, I will thee giue,
the which shall Last while thou dost liue,
was neuer bow more fitt !¹³

¹ Who said my son now God thee see.
—P.

² full welcome father ye.—P.

³ did say.—P.

⁴ Jack, hast.—P.

⁵ mayest.—P.

⁶ the boy.—P.

⁷ he ate.—P.

⁸ gramercye.—P.

⁹ And for *the* meate thou gave to me.
—P.

¹⁰ I will . . unto.—P.

¹¹ The best . . know.—P.

¹² ye give to me.—P.

¹³ Yea never bow nor break.—P.

88 ffor if thou shoot therin all day,
waking or winking, or¹ anye waye,
the marke² thou shalt hitt."

Now when the bowe in hand he felt,
92 & had the³ arrowes vnder his belt,
hartilye he laught I-wiss,⁴
And sayd, "had I a pipe with-all,
tho neuer litle or soe small,⁵
96 I then had all my wishe."⁶

and gives it
him.

He chooses
2. a pipe.

"A pipe, sonne, thou shalt haue alsoe,⁷
which in true Musicke soe shall goe—
I put thee out of doubt—
100 As who *that* liues⁸ & shall it heare,
shall haue noe power to forbear,
but laugh & leape about.

The old man
promises
him a very
charming
one.

"Now tell me what the 3^d shalbee ;
104 for 3 things I will giue⁹ to thee
as I haue sayd before."
The boy then smiling, answere made,
"I haue enough for my pore trade,
108 I will desire noe more."

The boy is
content.

The old man sayd, "my troth is plight,
thou shalt haue all I thee behight¹⁰ ;
say on now, let me see."
112 "Att home I haue," the boy replyde,
"a cruell step dame full of pride,
who is most curst to mee ;

The old man
bids him
choose his
third pre-
sent.

¹ walking: *del.* or.—P.

² [insert] still.—P.

³ *the*, *del.*—P.

⁴ He merry was I, &c.—P.

⁵ Though ne'er so little.—P.

⁶ I had all that I wish.—P.

⁷ shalt thou have.—P.

⁸ that whoso-ever.—P.

⁹ will I give.—P.

¹⁰ *behight*, printed copy, *behett*; *behight*, *behote*, *promittere*, *vovere*, *promissus*, *pollicitus*.—P.

The boy
wishes that
whenever
his step-
mother
stares
spitefully at
him she may
"a rap let
go."

- 116 "when meate my father giues to mee,
shee wishes poyson it might bee,
and stares me in the¹ face :
Now when shee gazeth on me soe,
I wold shee might a rapp² let goe
120 *that* might ring through the place."

The old man
agrees,

- The old man answered then anon,
"when-ere³ shee lookes thy face vpon,
her tayle shall wind⁴ the horne⁵
124 Soe Lowdlye, *that* who shold⁶ it heare
shall not be able to forbear,
but laugh her vnto scorne.

and departs.

- "Soe, farwell sonne!" the old man cryed;
128 "god keepe you, Sir!" the boy replied,
"I take my leaue of thee!
God, *that* blest⁷ of all things, may
keepe⁸ thee save⁹ both night & day!"
132 "gramercy, sonne!" sayd hee.

At nightfall
Jack pipes
his cattle
home,

- When it grew neere vpon¹⁰ the night,
Iacke, well prepared,¹¹ hied home full right;—
itt was his ordinance;—
136 And as he went his pipe did blow,
the whilest his cattell on a row
about him gan to¹² dance;

¹ stareth in my.—P.

² fart.—P.

³ that.—P.

⁴ wynd.—P.

⁵ Compare Gloton in the *Vision of Piers Plowman*, who

blew his rounde ruwet
At his rugge-bones ende,
That alle that heard that *horn*
Helde hir noses after,

And wisshed it had been wexed
With a wispe of firses.

(ed. Wright, v. 1, p. 98, l. 3171-6).—F

⁶ shall.—P.

⁷ And he that best.—P.

⁸ protect.—P.

⁹ safe.—P.

¹⁰ drew . . . unto.—P.

¹¹ advised.—P.

¹² fast did.—P.

Thus to the towne he pipt¹ full trim, [page 99.]
 140 his skipping beasts did² ffollow him
 into his ffathers close.

He went & put them [up] each³ one;
 which done, he homewards went anon;⁴
 144 vnto his fathers hall⁵ he gooes.

His ffather att his supper sate,
 & litle Iacke espyed well thatt,
 and said to him anon,
 148 "father, all day I kept your neate,
 at night I pray you giue me some⁶ meate,
 I am⁷ hungrye, by *Saint Iohn*!

finds his
 father
 supping, and
 asks for a
 help.

"Meateless⁸ I haue lyen all the day,
 152 & kept your beasts, they did not stray;
 My dinner was but ill."

His ffather tooke a Capon⁹ winge,
 & at the boy¹⁰ he did it fling,
 156 bidding him eate his fill,

His father
 throws him
 a capon's
 wing.

This greeued¹¹ his stepdames hart full sore,
 who lothed¹² the Ladd still more & more;
 shee stared¹³ him in the face:
 160 with *that* shee let goe such a blast
 that made¹⁴ the people all agast,
 itt sounded¹⁵ through *the* place;

The step-
 dame stares
 at him,
 fulfils the
 old man's
 promise,

Each one laught & made¹⁶ good game,
 164 but the curst wife grew red for shame
 & wisht shee had beene gone.

and is
 laughed at

¹ pipes.—P.

² do.—P.

³ up each.—P.

⁴ Then went into the house anon.—P.

⁵ into the hall.—P.

⁶ del.—P.

⁷ I'm.—P.

⁸ meatless.—P.

⁹ capon's.—P.

¹⁰ at his son.—P.

¹¹ loathes.—P.

¹² grieves.—P.

¹³ And stares.—P.

¹⁴ As made.—P.

¹⁵ And sounded.—P.

¹⁶ did laugh & make.—P.

“Perdy,” the boy sayd, “well I wott
that gun was both well charged¹ & shott,
 168 & might haue broke a stone.”

She stares
 again, with
 the same
 result.

ffull curstlye² shee lookt on him tho :
that looke another cracke³ lett goe
 which did a thunder⁴ rise.

172 Quoth the boy, “did⁵ you euer see
 a woman let her pelletts flee
 More thicke & more at ease ?

The boy
 triumphs.

“ffye !” said the boy vnto his dame,
 176 “temper your⁶ teltale bum^m, for shame !”
 which made her full of sorrow.

“Dame,”⁷ said the goodman, “goe thy way,
 for why, I sweare, by night nor day⁸
 180 thy geere is not to borrow.”

She tells her
 wrongs to a
 friar,

Now afterwards, as you shall heare,
 Vnto the house there came a fryar,
 & lay there all the night.

184 The wiffe this fryer loued as a *Saint*,⁹
 & to him made a great complaint
 of Iackes most vile despight.

“We haue,” quoth shee, “within, I-wis,
 188 a wiced boy,—none shrewder is,—
 which doth me mighty care ;
 I dare not looke vpon his face,
 or hardly tell¹⁰ my shamefull case,
 192 soe filthylie I fare ;

¹ well, not in P. C.—P.

² Cp. Cotgrave’s “*Feroce*, cruell, fierce,
curst, hard-hearted, sterne, austere :”
 “the auncient Romanes . . . vsed to ty a
 wispe of Hay about the one horne of a
 shrewd or *curst* Beast,” (w. *foin*). “Belle
 femme mauuaise teste: Pro. Faire women
 either *curst* or cruell be.”—F.

³ And then another fart.—P.

⁴ Which gart the Thunder.—P.

⁵ Quoth Jack, Sir, did.—P.

⁶ thy.—P.

⁷ good maid.—P.

⁸ and day.—P.

⁹ This wife did love him as a saint.
 —P.

¹⁰ Nor . . . shew.—P.

"for gods loue meet this boy¹ to-morrow,
beat him well, & giue him sorrow,
& make² him blind or lame."

and asks him
to beat the
boy soundly.

196 The fryar swore he wold him beat,
the wiffe prayd him³ not to forgett,
the boy did her much shame :

"Some wiche he is," quoth⁴ shee, "I smell."
200 "but," quoth the fryar, "Ile beat him well!
of *that* take you noe care ;
Ile teach him witchcraft, if I may."
"O," quoth the wiffe, "doe soe, I pray,
204 lay on & doe not spare."

The friar
agrees.

Early next morne the boy arose,
& to the field full soone he goes,
his cattell for to driue.
208 The fryer then⁵ vp as early gatt,
he was afrayd to come to⁶ late,
he ran⁷ full fast & blythe.

Next day
the boy
goes afield
as before,
followed by
the friar ;

[page 100.]

But when he came vnto the land,⁸
212 he found where litle Iacke did stand,
keeping his beasts alone.
"Now, boy," he sayd, "god giue thee shame !
what hast thou done to thy stepdame ?
216 tell me forthwith anon !

who asks
him to
explain his
conduct.

"And if thou canst not quitt⁹ thee well,
Ile beate thee till thy body swell,
I will not longer¹⁰ byde."

¹ For my sake meet him.—P.

² Yea, make.—P.

³ She prayed him.—P.

⁴ He is a witch, qth.—P.

⁵ dele *then*.—P.

⁶ he came too.—P.

⁷ And ran.—P.

⁸ upon the land.—P.

⁹ quite.—P.

¹⁰ no longer.—P.

220 The boy replied, "what ayleth thee?
my stepdame is as well as thee;
what needs you thus to Chyde?¹

Jack
changes the
subject;
offers to
shoot a bird,
and give it
to the friar.

"Come, will you seemy² arrow flye
224 & hitt yon small bird in³ the eye,
& other things withall?
Sir fryer, tho I⁴ haue litle witt,
yett yonder bird I meane to hitt,
228 & giue her you I shall."

Shoots it.

There sate a small birde in a⁵ bryar:
"Shoot, shoot, you wagg," then sayd the fryer,
"for that I long to see."⁶
232 Iacke hitt the bird vpon the head
soe right *that* shee fell downe for dead,
noe further cold shee flee.

The friar
gone among
the bushes
to pick it up,
Jack pipes
and makes
him dance.

ffast to the bush the fryar went,
236 & vp the bird in hand⁷ hee hent,⁸
much wondering at the chance.
Meane while⁹ Iacke tooke his pipe & playd
soe lowd, the fryar grew mad apaide,¹⁰
240 & fell to¹¹ skip & dance;

The briars
scratch and
tear him.

Now sooner was¹² the pipes sound heard,
but Bedlam like¹³ he bou[n]cet & fared,
& leapt the bush about;
244 The sharpe bryars cacth¹⁴ him by the face,
& by the breech & other place,
that fast the blood ran out;

¹ Clyde in MS.—F.

² Sir, will . . . mine.—P.

³ yon . . . on.—P.

⁴ Good Sir, if I.—P.

⁵ on a.—P.

⁶ that fain w^d I see.—P.

⁷ hands.—P.

⁸ hent, seized, laid hold on. Johnson:

capere, assequi, prehendere, arripere.—
Junius.—P.

⁹ mean time.—P.

¹⁰ perhaps *mal-apaide*. Id est ill-apaide.
See p. 363, lin. 23 [of MS.].—P.

¹¹ And gan to.—P.

¹² no . . . he.—P.

¹³ madman-like.—P. ¹⁴ scratcht.—P.

It tare ¹ his clothes downe to the skirt,
 248 his cope,² his coole,³ his linen shirt,
 & euery other weede.⁴
 The thornes this while ⁵ were rough & thicke,
 & did his priuy members pricke,
 252 *that* fast they gan to bleede.

Iacke, as he piped, laught amonge ⁶;
 the fryar with bryars was vildlye stunge,
 he hopped wonderous hye.
 256 Att last the fryar held vp his hand,
 & said, "I can noe longer stand!
 Oh! I shall dancing dye!"

Jack laughs.

"Gentle Iacke, thy pipe hold still,
 260 & here I vow for goode nor ill
 to doe thee any woe!"
 Iacke laug[h]ing, to him thus replyed,
 "fryer, sckipp out on the⁷ other side,
 264 thou hast free leaue to goe."

Jack lets
him go.

Out of the bush the fryar then went,
 all Martird,⁸ raggd,⁹ scratcht & rent,
 & torne on euery side;
 268 Hardly on him was left a clout
 to wrap his belly round about,
 his harlotrye to hide.

The friar
goes away
ragged and
lacerated,

The thornes had scratcht him by the face,
 272 the hands, the thighes,¹⁰ & euery place,
 he was all bathed in bloode

¹ He tare.—P.

² His cap.—P.

³ cowle, a monk's hood.—P.

⁴ garment, A.-S. *wæd*, *wéd*.—F.

⁵ the while.—P.

⁶ at intervals.—F.

⁷ at the.—P.

⁸ So the French *martirisé*, tormented, put to great pain, torture. So *martyrit*, Scot., is martyr'd, murder'd, kill'd. Item, sore wounded or bruised.—Gloss. to G[awin] D[ouglas].—P.

⁹ ragged.—P.

¹⁰ on hands & thighs.—P.

Soe much, *that* who the fryar did see,
for feare of him was faine¹ to flee,
276 thinking he had beene woode.

to the step-
dame,

When to the good wife home² he came,
he made noe bragge for verry shame
to see his clothes rent all;
280 Much sorrow in his hart he had,
& euery man did guesse him made³
when he was in the hall.

[page 101.]

and recounts
his woes.

The goodwiffe said, "where hast thou beene?
284 sure in some evill place, I weene,
by sight of thine array."
"Dame," said he, "I came from thy sonne;
the devill & he hath me vndone,
288 noe man him conquer may."

She
complains
of the boy
to the
goodman,

with *that* the goodman he came in,
the wiffe sett on her madding pin,⁴
cried, "heeres⁵ a foule array!
292 thy sonne, *that* is thy liffe & deere,
hath almost slaine the holy fryar,⁶
alas & welaway!"

who inquires
into the
case,

The goodman said, "Benedicitee!
296 what hath the vile boy done to thee?
now tell me without let."
"The devill him take!"⁷ the fryar he sayd,
"he made me dance, despite my head,⁸
300 among the thornes the hey-to-bee.⁹"

¹ were fain.—P.

² MS. hone.—F.

³ mad.—P.

⁴ See note ² to l. 484, p. 28.—F.

⁵ here is.—P.

⁶ frere.—P.

⁷ take him . . . then.—P.

⁸ mine head.—P.

⁹ hey-go-beat.—P. Hey, to sport, play
or gambol; to kick about. Halliwell.—F.

The goodman said vnto him thoe,
 "father! hadst thou beene murdered soe,
 it had beene¹ deadly sine.²"
 304 The fryar to him made this replye,
 "the pipe did sound soe Merrilye
 that I cold never blin.³"

Now when it grew to almost night,
 308 Iacke the boy came home full right
 as he was wont to doo ;
 But when he came into⁴ the hall,
 full soone his father did him call,
 312 & bad him come him too :

and, when
 Jack comes
 home,

"Boy," he said, "come tell me heare,⁵
 what hast thou done vnto this fryer?
 lye not in any thing."
 316 "ffather," he said, "now by my birthe,
 I plaide him but a fitt of Mirth
 & pipet him vp a⁶ spring."

calls him
 to account
 for his
 doings.

"That pipe,⁷" said his father, "wold I heare."⁸
 320 "now god forbidd!" cryed out the fryar⁹;
 his hands he then did¹⁰ wringe.
 "You shall," the boy said, "by gods grace."
 the ffryar replyed, "woe & alas!"
 324 making his sorrowes ringe.

Wishes
 himself to
 hear the
 pipe.

"ffor gods loue!" said the warched fryar,¹¹
 "& if you will *that* strange pipe heare,
 binde me fast to a post!

At his own
 request the
 friar

¹ It sh^d be:—It had been no deadly
 sin.—P.

² sin, pr. copy.—P.

³ *blin*, cessare, desinere, desistere.—
 Lye.—P.

⁴ unto.—P.

⁵ let me hear.—P.

⁶ piped him a.—P.

⁷ There is a tag to the *e* as if for *s*.—F.

⁸ Pye . . . I would.—P.

⁹ frere.—P.

¹⁰ then did he.—P.

¹¹ frere.—P.

328 for sure my fortune thus I reade,
if dance I doe, I am but deade,
my woe-full life is lost ! ”

is bound
fast to a
post.

Strong ropes they tooke, both sharpe & round,
332 & to the post the fryer bounde¹
in the midst² of the hall.

All they which att³ the table sate,
laughed & made good sport theratt,
336 sayinge, “ fryer, thou canst not fall ! ”

Then sayd the goodman to the boy,
“ lacke, pipe me vp a merry toye,
pipe freelye when thou will ! ”
340 “ ffather,” the boy said, “ verelye
you shall haue mirth enoughe & glee
till you bidd me bee still.”

Jack pipes,
and every
creature
dances,

With *that* his pipe he quicklye sent,⁴
344 & pipt, the whilest in verament
each creature gan to dance ;
Lightly thé scikipt & leapt about,
yarking⁵ in their leggs, now in, now out,
348 striuing aloft to prance.

the goodman

The good man, as in sad dispaire,
leapt out & through & ore his chayre,
noe man cold caper hyer⁶ ;
352 Some others leapt quite ore the stockes,
some start att strawes & fell att blockes,⁷
some⁸ wallowed in the fyer.

[page 102.]

¹ they bound.—P.

² middle.—P.

³ that at.

⁴ hent.—P.

⁵ yerking their Legs. To *yerk* is to

throw out or move with a spring.—
Johnson.—P.

⁶ caper higher.—P. ⁷ o'er blocks.—P.

⁸ MS. sone, with a mark of contraction

over the *n*.—F.

The goodman made himselfe good sportt
 356 to see them dance¹ in this madd sortt ;
 the goodwiffe sate not still,
 But as shee dancet shee² looket on Iacke,
 & fast her tayle did double each cracke,
 360 lowd as a water Mill.

and his wife.

The fryer this while was almost lost,
 he knocket³ his pate against the post,
 it was his dancing grace ;
 364 The rope rubd him vnder the chinn⁴
 that the blood ran from his tattered sckin
 in many a Naked place.

The friar,
 in spite of
 his pre-
 cautions, is
 much
 damaged.

Iacke, piping, ran into the street ;
 368 they followed him with nimble ffeet,
 hauing noe power to stay,
 And in their hast they⁵ dore did cracke,
 eche tumbling over his ffellows backe
 372 vnmindfull of their way.

Jack passes
 into the
 street with
 his dancers.

The Neighbors *that* were dwelling by,
 hearing the pipe soe Merrilye,
 came dancing to the gate ;
 376 Some leapt ore dores, some oer the hatch,⁶
 Noe man wold stay to draw the latch
 but thought they came to Late ;

The
 neighbours
 join the
 rout,

Some sicke or sleeping in their bedd,
 380 as thé⁷ by chance lift vp their heade,
 were with the pipe awaked ;

even sick
 folks, and
 undressed,

¹ the dance.—P.

² But dancing still she.—P.

³ knockt.—P.

⁴ chim, MS.—F. his chin.—P.

⁵ the.—P.

⁶ A wicket, or half-door. Halliwell's
 Gloss.—F.

⁷ they.—P.

- Straight forth¹ *thé*² start thorrow dores & kockes,³
 some in their shirts, some in their smockes,
 384 & some starke belly naked.
- and lame. When all were gathered round about,
 there was a vild vnrulye rout
that dancing⁴ in the street,
 388 Of *which*, some lame *that* cold not goe,
 striuing to leape, did tumble soe
 they dancet on hands & feet.
- At last Jack,
 tired, rests. lacke tyred with the sport⁵ said, "now Ile rest."
 392 "doe," quoth his father, "I hold it best,
 thou cloyest me with this cheere⁶;
 I pray thee, boy, now⁷ quiett sitt;
 in faith⁸ this was the Merryest fitt
 396 I heard this 7 yeere."
- The friar
 summons
 Jack to
 appear
 before the
 official. All those⁹ *that* dancing thither came,
 laught heartilye & made good game,
 yett some gott many a fall.
 400 "Thou cursed boy!" cryed out the¹⁰ fryar,¹¹
 "heere I doe summon thee to appeare¹²
 beffore the Officiall!
- "Looke thou be there on fryday next;
 404 Ile meet thee then, thou¹³ now perplext,
 for to ordaine thee sorrow.¹⁴"
- The boy replied, "I make¹⁵ avowe,
 fryer, Ile appeare as soone as thou,
 408 if fryday were to Morrowe."

¹ out.—P.² MS. *y^e*.—F.

³ ? small openings; cf. Phillips.
 "Among Sea-men *Cocks* are little square
 pieces of Brass, with Holes in them, put
 into the middle of great Wooden Shivers,
 to keep them from splitting and galling
 by the Pin of the Block or Pulley on
 which they turn."—F.

⁴ danced.—P. ⁵ with sport.—P.⁶ this not in P[rinted] C[opy].—P.⁷ thou.—P.⁸ In truth.—P.⁹ these.—P.¹⁰ MS. *thy*.—F.¹¹ frere.—P.¹² thee appear.—P.¹³ though.—P.¹⁴ they sorrow.—P.¹⁵ I'll make.—P.

But fryday came, as you shall heare ;
Iackes stepdam & the dancing fryar,¹
together they were mett,

On Friday
all the world
flocks to the
court.

412 And other people a great pace
flockt to the court to heare eche case :
the Officiall² was sett.

Much c[i]uill matters were to doo,
416 more libells read then one o tow³
both [against priest & clarke ;]⁴
Some there had testaments to proue,
some women there through wanton loue,
420 which gott strokes in the darke.

Other
business
disposed of,

[page 103.]

Each Proctor⁵ there did plead his case ;
when forth did stepp fryer Topias⁶
& Iackes stepdame alsoe :
424 "Sir Officiall," a-lowd said hee,
"I haue brought a wicked boy to thee,
hath done me mightye woe ;

the friar
steps
forward,

"He is a wiche, as I doe feare,
428 in Orleance⁷ he can find noe peere,
this of my troth⁸ I know."

and accuses
Jack of
witchcraft ;

¹ frere.—P.

² Phillips defines an *Official*, "In the Canon Law, a Person to whom any Bishop commits the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction ; the Chancellor or Judge of a Bishop's Court. In the Statute or Common Law, a Deputy whom an Archdeacon substitutes in the executing of his Jurisdiction." Chaucer, in his *Freres Tale*, tells us the offences that an Archdeacon tried, and we quote his words to illustrate the next stanza above—

Whilom there was dwellyng in my
countre
An erchedeken, a man of gret degre,
That boldely did execucioun
In punyschyng of *fornicacioun*,
Of *wiccheecraft*, and eek of bauderye,
Of diffamacioun, and avoutrie,
Of chirche-reves, and of *testamentes*,

Of contractes, and of lak of sacraments,
And eek of many another [maner] cryme
Which needith not to reherse at this
tyme.

Canterbury Tales, ed. Morris, v. 2, p. 246, l. 1-10 ; ed. Wright, p. 78, col. 2, l. 6883-90.—F.

³ one or two.—P.

⁴ MS. cut away. "Both with preest and clerke," ed. Hazlitt ; but the bits of letters left in the folio require *against* and *priest*.—F.

⁵ *Proctor*, an Advocate who, for his Fee, undertakes to manage another Man's Cause in any Court of the Civilor Ecclesiastical Law : Phillips.—F.

⁶ Tobias.—P.

⁷ alluding to the Pucelle d'Orleans, accounted a witch by the English.—P.

⁸ of my ruth.—P.

and so does
the step-
mother,

“He is a Devill,” quoth the wiffe,
“& almost hath bereaued my¹ liffe!”
432 at *that* her taile did blow

Soe lowd, the assembly laught theratt,
& said ‘her pistolls cracke² was flatt,
the charge was all amisse.’
436 “Dame,” quoth the gentle Officiall,
“proceed & tell me forth thy tale,
& doe not let for this.”

but is
abruptly
made
ashamed and
dumb.

The wiffe *that* feared another cracke,
440 stood mute, & neere a word shee spake;
shame put her in such dread.
“Ha!” said the fryer right angerlye,
“knaue! this is all along sill of³ thee;
444 now euill mayst⁴ thou speed!”

The friar
tells of
Jack’s pipe,

The fryer said, “Sir Officiall!
this wicked boy will vexe vs all
vnlesse you doe him chast.
448 Sir, he hath yett a pipe trulye
will make you dance & leape full hie
& breake your hart at last.”

and raises
the official’s
curiosity,

The Officiall replyd, “perdee!
452 such a pipe faine wold⁵ I see,
& what mirth it can make.”
“Now god forbidd!” replyed the fryar,⁶
“*that* ere wee shold *that* vild pipe heare
456 ere I my way hence take.”

¹ almost ber^d me of my.—P.

² Compare Russell’s *Boke of Nurture*,
l. 304:—

And euer beware of gunnes with thy
hynder ende blastyng.—F.

³ all still long of.—P. ? *sill*, beam.
—F.

⁴ mote.—P.

⁵ I fain would.—P. ⁶ frere.—P.

"Pipe on, Iacke!" sayd the officiall,
 "& let me heare thy cuning¹ all."

at whose
 bidding Jack
 pipes away,
 and all the
 world begins
 dancing,

Iacke blew his pipe full lowde
 460 That euery man start vp & dancte;
 Proctors & preists, & somners² pranct,
 & all in *that* great crowde;

Over the deske the officiall ran,
 464 & hopt vpon the table, then
 straight Iumpt vnto³ the flore.
 The fryer *that* danct⁴ as fast as hee,
 mett him midway, & dangerouslye
 468 broke eithers⁵ face full sore.

even the
 official,
 who suffers
 a collision
 with the
 friar.

The register leapt from his pen,
 & hopt into the throng of men,
 his inkhorne in his hande;
 472 with swinging round about his head,
 some he strucke⁶ blind, some almost dead,
 some they cold hardly stand.

The
 Register's
 ink-horn
 swings
 about
 banefully.

The proctors flung their bills⁷ about,
 476 the goodwiues tayle gaue many a shout,
 perfuming all the Mirthe;
 The Somners, as they had beene woode,
 leapt ore the formes & seates a goode,⁸
 480 & wallowed on the earth.

Proctors and
 somners hop
 madly.

Wenches *that* for their pennance came,
 & other Meeds of wordlye⁹ shame,
 danct¹⁰ euery one as fast;

¹ cunning.—P.
² sompnors or somners, *i.e.* summoners,
 they who cited to *the* court.—P.
³ into.—P.
⁴ dauns't.—P.
⁵ others.—P.

⁶ strake.—P.
⁷ the bills.—P.
⁸ *i.e.* at a good rate.—P. Cp. our "a
 good 'un."—F.
⁹ worldly.—P.
¹⁰ daunst.—P.

484 Each sett on ¹ a merry pin,²
 some broke their heads, & some their shin,
 & some their noses brast.

At last the
 official begs
 the boy to
 give over
 playing.

The official thus sore turmayld,
 488 Halfe swelt ³ *with* sweat, & almost spoyld,
 cryed to the wanton childe
 ‘To pipe noe more within that place,
 but stay the sound, euen for gods grace,
 492 & loue of Mary Milde.’

[page 104.]

Jack will
 do so on
 condition of
 an amnesty.

Iacke sayd, “as you will, it shalbe,
 provided I may hence goe free,
 & no man doe me wrong,⁴
 496 Neither this woman nor this fryer,⁵
 nor any other creature heere.”

The
 condition
 agreed to,

he answered him anon,
 “Iacke, I to thee my promise plight,
 500 in thy defence I mean to fight,
 & will oppose thy fone.⁶”

Jack stops
 his pipe.

Iacke ceast ⁷ his pipes: then all still stood;
 some laughing hard, some raging woode.
 504 soe parted at *that* tide
 The Officiall & the Somner,
 the stepdame & the wicked fryer,⁸
 with much Ioy, mirth, & pride,
 ffins.

¹ sat upon.—P.

² *On the pin*, on the *qui vive*. In a merry pin, *i. e.* a merry humour, half intoxicated. Halliwell's Gloss.—F.

³ MS. pared away, read by Percy.—F.

⁴ Half a stanza seems wanting here and in Pr. Copy.—P.

⁵ frere.—P.

⁶ fone, *i. e.* foes.—P.

⁷ cast.—P.

⁸ frere.—P.

As I was ridinge by the way.¹

[Page 104 of MS.]

- AS I was ryding by the way,
 a woman profered me a bagge,
 & 40^{tye}. cattell more, to stay
 4 & giue her belly but a swagge.
- A pox on the whore, they were but scrapps
that I supposed was single monye;
 the cattell had lice, or else perhapps
 8 I had light and tooke her by the coney.
- I had not further rydd a Myle
 but I mett with a market Maide
 who sunge, the way for to beguile,
 12 in these same words, and thus shee said :
- “ I see the Bull dothe Bull the cow ;
 & shall I liue a maiden still ?
 I see the bore doth brim the sow ;
 16 & yet there is neuer a lacke for gill.”
- I had some hope, & to her spoke,
 “ sweet hart, shall I put my flesh in thine ? ”
 “ with all my hart, Sir ! your nose in my arse,”
 20 quoth she, “ for to keepe out the winde.”
- Shee ryde vpon a tyred mare,
 & to reuenge noe time withstoode,
 I bluntlye asket *pro* to occupye her ;
 24 but first shee wold know wherfore *that* was good.

First I met
 a woman
 who wanted
 me.

Then I met
 a market
 maid who
 sang

that she
 wanted a
 lover.

I offered
 myself,
 and she
 sold me,

I asked to
 occupy her.

¹ A loose but humorous song.—P.

"Occupy
my mare,"
said she.

"It will make thee lielye," I did say,
"put Ioy and spiritt in stead of woe."
"then occupy my mare, I pray,
28 good Sir, for shee can hardlye goe."

I asked to
kiss her,

I milder grew, & wold but feele :
She said she was neuer felt, but kist ;
I was content, & shee said, "weele,
32 youst kisse my bum & feele my fist."

but was
sold again.

So I rode
away,
and told
nobody.

I was red & pale with shame & spight
to be soe answered of the drabb,
that I swore, & spurrd, & away did ride,
36 & of my wooinge was noe blabbe.

ffins.

The Man that hath.

[Page 104 of MS.]

THE man *that* hath a hansome wiffe
 & keepes her as a treasure,
 it is my cheefest ioy of liffe
 4 to haue her to my pleasure ;

Stolen
waters are
sweet ;

But if *that* man regardless were
 as tho ¹ he carde not for her,
 tho shee were like to venus fayre,
 8 in faith I wold abhor her.

[page 105.]

unwatched,
are nought.

If to doe good I were restrained,
 & to doe euill bidden,
 I wold be puritan, I sweare,
 12 ffor I loue the thing forbidden.

It is the care *that* makes the theft ;
 none loues the thing forsaken ;
 the bold & willinge whore is left
 16 when the modest wench is taken.

Care tempts
the theft.

Shee dulle *that* is ² too forwards bent ;
 not good, but want, is reason ;
 fish at a feast, & flesh in lent,
 20 are never out of season.

ffins.

¹ MS. has a mark between *o* and *h*.—F.

² ? *for* is that's.—F.

Dulcína.¹

[Page 178 of MS.]

THE first notice of this ballad that Mr. Chappell has found is "in the registers of the Stationers' Company, under the date of May 22, 1615, [where] there is an entry transferring the right of publication from one printer to another, and it is described as 'A Ballett of Dulcina, to the tune of *Forgoe me nowe, come to me soone*,' " the burden of the present ballad: ("Pop. Music," v. 2. p. 771). At v. 1. p. 143 the tune is given; it is to be played "cheerfully." The earlier title of the tune seems to have soon disappeared; for, says Mr. Chappell, v. 1. p. 142, "this tune is referred to under the names of 'Dulcina,' 'As at noon Dulcina rested,' 'From Oberon in Fairy-land,' and 'Robin Goodfellow.' . . The ballad of 'As at noon Dulcina rested' is said, upon the authority of Cayley and Ellis, to have been written by Sir Walter Raleigh. The milk-woman in Walton's 'Angler' says, 'What song was it, I pray you? Was it, 'Come shepherds, deck your heads,' or 'As at noon Dulcina rested?' &c." Mr. Chappell gives a list of eight ballads and songs directed to be sung to this tune, and the last of them is one that shows an earlier person than Rowland Hill (?) didn't see why the devil should have all the good tunes to himself: for "Dulcina is one of the tunes to the Psalms and Songs of Sion, turned into the language and set to the tunes of a strange land," 1642.

AS att noone Dulc[i]na rested
in her sweete & shadé² bower,
there came a shepeard, & requested
in her lapp to sleepe and hower³;

"Let me
sleep in thy
lap."

4

¹ This song is printed in many collections of songs.—P.

² shady.—P.

³ an hour.—P.

but from her looke a wound he tooke
 soe deepe, *that* for a further boone
 the Nymph he prayes ; wherto shee sayes
 8 “forgoe me now, come to me soone.”

“Go away.”

But in vayne shee did coniure him
 to depart her presence soe,
 hauing thousand tounes to allure him,
 12 & but one to say him noe.
 where lipps invite, & eyes delyght,
 & cheekes as red as rose in Iune
 perswade delay, what boots shee say¹
 16 “forgoe me &c.”

“What? go,

when your
 tongue says
 No, but your
 eyes say
 Yes!”

Words whose hopes might have enioyned
 him to lett DULCINA sleepe.²
 Can a mans loue be confined,
 20 or a mayd her promise keepe?
 But hee her wast still held as ffast
 as shee was constant to her tune,
 though neere soe fayre her speechers were,
 24 “forgoe me &c.”

Did he let
 her sleep?

No, he held
 her fast.

He demands, “what time or³ pleasure
 can there be more soone⁴ then now?”
 shee sayes, “night giues loue *that* leysure
 28 that⁵ the day cannott allow.”
 “the said kind sight forgiues delight,”
 quoth hee, “more easilye then the moone.”
 “In Venus playes be bold,” shee sayes,
 32 “fforgoe me &c.”

“What
 better time
 than now?”

“Be bold,”
 she says.

¹ to say.—P.

² The *e* has a flourish at the end like
 another *e*.—F.

³ for, qu.—P.

⁴ apt, meet, or fit.—P. ? MS. seene.—F.

⁵ which.—P.

What was
the result?

But who knowes how agreed these loues?
Shee was fayre, & he was younge;
tounge¹ may tell what eyes discouer;

I'll not tell
it.

36 Ioyes vnseene are neuer songe.
did shee consent or he relent?
accepts he night, or grants shee none?
left hee her Mayd or not? shee sayd

She said,
"Go away!"

40 "forgoe me now, come to me soone."

¹ tongues.—P.

Off a Puritane.

[Page 182 of MS.]

THERE are several other ballads of this kind extant, about Puritans and holy sisters. They were a favourite topic with the Cavaliers, more especially after the Puritans came into power.—W. C.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>IT was a puritanicall ladd
 <i>that</i> was called Mathyas,
 & he wold goe to Amsterdam
 4 to speake with Ananyas.
 he had not gone past halfe a mile,
 but he mett his holy sister ;
 hee layd his bible vnder her breeche,
 8 & merylye hee kist her.</p> | <p>Mathias,
 going to
 Amsterdam,</p> <p>meets his
 sister,</p> <p>and kisses
 her.</p> |
| <p>“ Alas ! what wold they wicked say ? ”
 quoth shee, “ if they had seene itt !
 my Buttocckes thé lye to lowe : I wisht
 12 appocrypha were in itt ! ”
 “ but peace, Sweet hart, or ere wee part,—
 I speake itt out of pure devotion,—
 by yee & nay Ile not away
 16 till thou feele my spiritts motion.”</p> | <p>“ What
 would the
 wicked say
 if they'd
 seen it ? ”</p> <p>Before
 we part,</p> <p>you must
 feel my
 spirit's
 motion.</p> |
| <p>Thé huft & puft with many heaues,
 till <i>that</i> thé both were tyred,
 “ alas ! ” quoth shee, “ youle spoyle the leaues ;
 20 my peticoates all Myred !</p> | <p>She does.</p> |

if wee professors shold bee knowne
to the English congregation
eyther att Leyden or Amsterdam,
24 itt wold disgrace our nation ;

“ But since itt is, *that part* wee must,
tho I am much vnwilling,
good brother, lets haue the tother thrust,
28 & take thee this fine shilling
to beare thy charges as thou goes,
& passage ore the ocean.”
and
quenches
his motion. 32 then downe shee Layd, & since tis sayd,
shee quencht his spiritts motion.

Cooke Laurell.¹

[Page 182 of MS.]

THIS song is from Ben Jonson's "Masque of the Metamorphosed Gipsies, as it was thrice presented to King James — first at Burleigh-on-the-Hill, next at Belvoir, and lastly at Windsor, August, 1621." (*Ben Jonson's Works*, ed. Procter (after Gifford), 1838, p. 618.) Puppy the Clown terms it "an excellent song," and of its singer says, "a sweet songster, and would have done rarely in a cage, with a dish of water and hemp-seed! a fine breast of his own!" Gifford also says: "This 'song' continued long in favour. It is mentioned with praise not only by the poets of Jonson's age, but by many of those who wrote after the Restoration." The present copy contains eight more stanzas than Jonson's own MS. printed by Gifford, and (after him) by Mr. Procter at p. 626 of his edition of Jonson's Works. The presence of these additional stanzas may be explained by Gifford's remarks on the Masque itself:

"This Masque, as the title tells us, was performed before James and his Court at three several places. As the actors, as well as the spectators, varied at each, it became necessary to vary the language; and Jonson, who always attended the presentation of his pieces, was called on for additions adapted to the performers and the place. These unfortunately are not very distinctly marked either in the MS. or the printed copies, though occasional notices of them appear in the former. As everything that was successively written for the new characters is not come down to us, the *Gipsies Metamorphosed*

¹ By Ben Jonson. See Dryden's *Misc.* vol. 2. page 142. See also Ben Jonson's *Works*, vol. 6. p. 103. See Pepys Collection, vol. 4. page 284.—P. See Chappell's *Popular Music*, p. 160-1. Another copy of this Ballad is in the Roxburghe Collection, ii. 445. Percy's reference to Dryden's *Miscellanies* is to the fourth edi-

tion of 1716, where *Cook Laurel* is called "*A Song on the Devil's Arse of the Peak.* By Ben Jonson." It is reprinted from the folio edition, as it has the three extra verses at the end, and *slirted* for *flirted* in the stanza before them. This poem is not in the original edition of the *Miscellanies*, Part II., in 1685.—F.

appears of immoderate length; it must however have been highly relished by the Court; and the spirit and accuracy with which the male characters are drawn, and the delicacy and sweetness with which some of the female ones are depicted, though they cannot delight (as at the time) by the happiness of their application, may yet be perused with pleasure as specimens of poetic excellence, ingenious flattery, or adroit satire."—*Ben Jonson's Works* (ed. Gifford, 1816), vol. vii. p. 366.

On the text of this *Metamorphosed Gipsies* Gifford says in his Introduction :

"A MASQUE, &c.] From the folio 1641. But a copy of it had stolen abroad, and been printed the year before, together with a few of Jonson's minor poems, by J. Okes, in 12mo.

"The folio, never greatly to be trusted, is here grievously incorrect, and proves the miserable incapacity of those into whose hands the poet's papers fell. The surreptitious copy in 12mo. is somewhat less imperfect, but yet leaves many errors. These I have been enabled in some measure to remove, by the assistance of a MS. in the possession of my friend Richard Heber, Esq., to whose invaluable collection, as the reader is already apprised, I have so many obligations. This, which is in his own hand, and is perhaps the only MS. piece of Jonson's in existence, is more full and correct than either of the printed copies, the folio in particular, and is certainly prior to them both. It fills up many lacunæ and, in once instance, completes a stanza, by furnishing three lines, which no ingenuity could have supplied."

In speaking of Jonson's Masques, Mr. Procter says, "Jonson returned to London in May, 1619," and "speaks of his welcome by King James, who was pleased to see him. Towards the end of May our author went to Oxford, where he resided for some time at Christchurch, with Corbet, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, with whom he was on terms of friendship. During his stay at Oxford he composed several of his Masques and other works; quitting the place occasionally, however, to accompany the Court in its royal progresses, and probably visiting the gentry around. Amongst these Masques, the best were, *The Vision of Delight*, *Pleasure reconciled to Virtue*, and *The Gypsies Metamorphosed*. Although the dialogue in the Masques, generally, strikes us as being tedious and somewhat too pedantic, yet the contrast of the Masque with the Anti-Masque—the mixture of the elegant with the grotesque, the introduction of graceful dances, the ingenious machinery, and the music 'married' to the charming lyrics, of which these little dramas are full, must have rendered them in the main very delightful performances. . . . *The*

Metamorphosed Gypsies is a much longer and more elaborate performance than the others. It comprises, as its title will probably suggest, a considerable quantity of the gipsy cant or slang, and some rough and not over-delicate jesting; but several of the lyrics are, as usual, very delightful." (P. xxiii-iv.)

The present song is the answer to the following question of Puppy's to the gipsy Patrico:—"But I pray, sir, if a man might ask on you, how came your Captain's place first to be called 'the Devil's Arse?'" Mr. Chappell prints the tune of it at p. 161 of his *Popular Music*, and says that other copies of the song are in the Pepys Collection of Ballads, and, with music, in *Pills to purge Melancholy*. Also that "in S. Rowland's *Martin Markhall, his defence and answer to the Bellman of London*, 1610, is a list of rogues by profession, in which *Cock Lorrell* stands second. He is thus described:—"After him succeeded, by the general council, one *Cock Lorrell*, the most notorious knave that ever lived.' . . . By trade he was a tinker, often carrying a pan and hammer for shew; but when he came to a good booty, he would cast his profession into a ditch, and play the padder." Gifford, who quotes the same treatise from Beloe's *Anecdotes*, adds that Cock Lorrell as he "past through the town would crie, *Ha' ye any worke for a tinker?* To write of his knaveries, it would aske a long time. This was he that reduced in forme the Catalogue of Vagabonds or Quartern of Knaves, called the Five and twentie Orders of Knaves. This Cock Lorell continued among them longer than any of his predecessors; for he ruled almost two and twentie years until the year A.D. 1533, and about the five and twenty year of Hen. VIII." In 1565, says Mr. Chappell, a book was printed called *The Fraternitie of Vagabondes; whereunto also is adjoyned the twenty-five orders of knaves: confirmed for ever by Cocke Lorell*.

Cocke Lorell's Bote, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, is, we hope, so well known by the Percy Society's edition of it, as to need no further mention.

Cooke
Laurell asks
the Devil
to dinner.

COOKE Laurell wold needs have the devill his guest,
who came in his hole¹ to the Peake to dinner,
Where neuer ffeend had such a feast
4 provided him yet att the charge of a sinner.

The Devil
asks for a
poached
Puritan;

His stomacke was queasie, he came thither coachet,²
the Iogging itt³ made some crudityes ryse;
to helpe itt hee Called for a puritan pochet⁴
8 that vsed to turne up the eggs of his eyes.

then, Pro-
moters in
plum broth,

And soe recovered to⁵ his wish,
he sett him downe⁶ & fell to⁷ Meate;
Promooters⁸ in plumbe⁹ broth was his first dish,
12 his owne priuye¹⁰ kitchen had noe¹¹ such meate.

6 pickled
Tailors,

¹² Sixe pickeld taylors slasht¹³ & cutt,
With Sempsters & tire women fitt for his pallatt,¹⁴

and a salad
of Perfumers.

With ffeathermen¹⁵ & perfumers put
16 Some 12 in a charger, to make a graue¹⁶ sallett.

Next a
Bawd and
Bacon,

Yett thoe with this hee much was taken,
Upon a sudden hee shifted his trencher,
& soone¹⁷ he spyed the Baude & Bacon¹⁸
20 by which you may know¹⁹ the devill is a wench²⁰.

¹ to his hole in the &c.—P. And bade him in.—W. (or Works, ed. Procter, after Gifford.)

² coached.—P.

³ had.—P.

⁴ poached.—P.

⁵ unto.—P.

⁶ straight.—P.

⁷ his.—P.

⁸ A Promoter: s. An informer; from promoting causes or prosecutions. . . . "There goes but a pair of sheers between a promoter and a knave." (*Match at Midn. Old Plays*, vii. 367) in Nares.—F.

⁹ plumb Pottage.—P. MS. *may be* plimke. "Plum-broth: an article in cookery which appears to have been formerly in great repute, and to have

been a favourite Christmas dish." Nares. See the long recipe in Nares for making it.—F.

¹⁰ privy.—P. The first *e* has been changed into *y*.—F. ¹¹ never.—P.

¹² W. transposes this and the next stanza.—F. ¹³ slashed, sliced.—P.

¹⁴ palate.—P.

¹⁵ See Randolph's *Muses Looking Glass*.—P.

¹⁶ grand.—P.

¹⁷ as soon as.—W.

¹⁸ a Baud's fat bacon.—P. ¹⁹ note.—P.

²⁰ *Wencher* or *Wenching-Man*, one that keeps Wenches Company, or goes a whoring; a Whoremaster. Phillips.—F.

A rich ffatt vserer stewed in his Marrowe,
 & by him a lawyers head in ¹ greene sawce,²
 both which his belly tooke in Like a barrowe
 24 As if tell ³ then he had neuer seene sowce.⁴

a stewed
Usurer,

Then, Carbonadoed ⁵ & cooket ⁶ with paynes,⁷
 was sett on ⁸ a clouen sergeants ⁹ face;
 the sawce was made of his yeamans ¹⁰ braynes,
 28 that had beene beaten out with his owne mace.

a carbona-
doed Ser-
jeant's face,

Tow roasted sherriffes came whole to the borde,—
 the ffeast ¹¹ had beene nothing without them;—
 both liuing & dead they were foxed ¹² & furred,
 32 theire chaines like sawsinges ¹³ hang about them.

2 roast
Sheriffs

The next ¹⁴ dish was a Maior of a towne,
 with a pudding of Maintenance ¹⁵ [thrust ¹⁶] in his
 bellye,
 like a goose in his ¹⁷ fethers drest in his gowne,
 36 & his couple ¹⁸ of hinch boyes ¹⁹ boyled to ²⁰ Iellye.

a Mayor,

2 boiled
Pages,

¹ and.—W.

² See the Recipes for "Pur verde sawce," in *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 27, & "Vert Sause" (herbs, bread-crumbs, vinegar, pepper, ginger, &c.), in *Household Ordinances*, p. 441. "Greene sawce is good with greene fische." John Russell's *Boke of Nurture*, Sawce for Fische.—F.

³ till.—P.

⁴ sauce.—W. *Souse* means pickle.—F.

⁵ *Carbonado*, meat broil'd on the Coals.—Phillips. And see Markham's *Housewife*.—F.

⁶ cooked.—P.

⁷ ? pains, care. "In Cookery Pains signifie certain Messes proper for Side-dishes, so call'd as being made of Bread, stuff'd with several sorts of Farces and Ragoos." Phillips.—F.

⁸ brought up.—W.

⁹ grave face.—P.

¹⁰ yeoman's.—P.

¹¹ in truth had.—P.

¹² ? wore foxes skins as fur.—F.

¹³ Sausages hanging.—P.

¹⁴ very next.—P.

¹⁵ Cap of *Maintenance*, one of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the King of England, before whom it is carry'd at the Coronation, and other great solemnities. Caps of Maintenance also are carry'd before the Mayors of several Cities of England. Phillips.—F.

¹⁶ thrust.—P.

¹⁷ the.—P.

¹⁸ An *l* has been altered into *p* in the MS.—F.

¹⁹ i. e. pages.—P. A hench-man or hench-boy, *page d'honneur qui marche devant quelque Seigneur de grande auctorité*.—Sherwood (in Cotgrave). See Mr. Way's note¹, *Promptorium*, p. 293, and *Household Ordinances* as there referred to. *Henchman* or *Heinsmen*, a German Word signifying a Household-Servant; and formerly taken amongst us for a Page of Honour or Footman. Phillips.—F.

²⁰ to a.—W.

- a roast
Cuckold,
- A London Cuckold¹ hott from the spitt:
but² when the Carver vpp had broke³ him,
the devill chopt up his head att a bitt, [him.
40 but the hornes were verry neere like to haue choakt⁴
- a Lecher's
back,
a Harlot's
haunch,
- The chine of a leacher too there was roasted,
with a plumpe⁵ harlotts haunche & garlike;
a Panders petitoes *that* had boasted
44 himselfe for a Captaine, yet neuer was warlike.
- a Midwife
pasty,
- A long⁶ ffatt pasty of a Midwiffe hot:
& for a cold baket meat⁷ into the storye,
a reuerend painted Lady was brought,
48 had beene⁸ confined in crust till⁹ shee was hooary.
- an old
Justice of
the Peace,
- To these an ouer worne¹⁰ justice of peace,
With a clarke like a gisarne¹¹ trust vnder eche arme;
& warrants for sippitts laid in his owne grace,¹²
52 Sett ore¹³ a chaffing dish to be kept warme.
- and a Holy
Sister's
kidney,
which
nearly made
the Devil
sick,
- ¹⁴ Then broyled and broacht¹⁵ on a buchers pricke,
the kidney came in of a holy sister;
this bitt had almost made his devillshipp sicke,
56 *that* his doctor did feare he wold need a glister.
- a traitor's-
guts' pie,
- "ffor harke," quoth hee, "how his bellye rumbles!"
& then with his pawe, *that* was a reacher,
hee puld to a pye of a traitors numbles,¹⁶
60 & the gibblets¹⁷ of a silent teacher.

¹ came hot.—P. ² and.—P.
³ "Termes of a Keruer. *Breke* that
dere," (Wynkyn de Worde's Boke of
Keruyng): the right name therefore for
a horned biped.—F.

⁴ to choake.
⁵ plunpe in MS.—F. ⁶ large.—W.
⁷ meat pie.—F. ⁸ And.—W.
⁹ until shee.—P. ¹⁰ overgrown.—W.
¹¹ gizzard.—P. Gyserne (of fowles)
idem quod Garbage *supra*: Garbage of
fowls (or gyserne *infra*), *Entera, vel*
enteria, vel exta. Promptorium, p. 194,
p. 186. *Gisié*, m. the gyserne of birds.
Cotgrave.—F.

¹² grease.—P. ¹³ over.—W.
¹⁴ W. omits this stanza and the next
one.—F. ¹⁵ i.e. roasted.—F.
¹⁶ Humbles. The humbles of a deer
are the Liver, &c.—P. "Noumbles of
a dere, or beest, *entrailles*. Palsgrave.
Præcordia, the numbles, as the hart, the
splene, the lunges, and lyver. Elyot.
. . . Skinner writes the word the 'hum-
bles' of a stag, and rightly considers it
as derived from *umbilicus*." Way in
Promptorium, p. 360, note.—F.
¹⁷ Gybelet, *idem quod* Garbage (see
note ¹¹, above). Gybelet of fowlys. *Pro-*
fectum. Promptorium.—F.

The Iowle of a Iaylor was ¹ serued for a ffish,
 with vinigar² pist by the deane of Dustable³;
 tow aldermen lobsters a-sleepe in a dish,
 64 with a dryed deputye & ⁴ a sowcet ⁵ constable.⁶

2 Aldermen
lobsters.

⁷ These gott him soe feirce a stomacke againe,
that now he wants meate wheron to ffeeda:⁸
 he called for the victualls were drest for his
 traine,
 68 and they brought him vp an alepotrida,⁹

The Devil
asks for
more food.

They give
him an Olla
Podrida

Wherin were ¹⁰ mingled courtier,¹¹ clowne,
 tradsmen,¹² marchants,¹² banquerouts store,
 Churchmen,¹² Lawyers of either gowne,—
 72 of civill, commen,¹³—player & whore,

of Bank-
rupts,
Lawyers,

Countess,¹⁴ servant, Ladyes,¹⁴ woman,
 mistris,¹⁴ chambermaid, coachman,¹⁴ knight,
 Lord & visher, groome ¹⁵ & yeaman;
 76 where first the ffeend with his forke did light.

Ladies,
Chamber-
maids, &c.

He eats
it all,

All *which* devowred, he now for to close
 doth for a ¹⁶ draught of Derby ale call.
 he heaued the huge vessell vp to his nose,
 80 & left not till hee had drunk ¹⁷ vp all.

asks for
some Derby
ale,

and drinks
it up.

¹ W. *omits* was.—F.

² Vynegur is good to salt purpose & torrentyne, Salt sturgeon, salt swyrd-fysche, savery & fyne. John Russell. *Boke of Nurture*. Sawce for Fische.—F.

³ A constable sous'd with vinegar by.—W.

⁴ Deputy dried and.—P.

⁵ sowced.—P. Cooked in vinegar, &c. "*Souce*, a sort of Pickle for a Collar of Brawn, Pork, &c." Phillips.—F.

⁶ A deputy tart, a churchwarden pye.—W.

⁷ W. *omits* this and the next two stanzas.—F.

⁸ feed-a.—P.

⁹ Olla-podrida.—P. *Olla Podrida* (Span.) a Hotch-pot, or a Dish of Meat made of several Ingredients, the chief of which is Bacon. Phillips.—F.

¹⁰ The first *e* is made over an *h*.—F.

¹¹ and.—P.

¹² and—and—and.—P.

¹³ of civil and common Law.—P.

¹⁴ and—and—and—and.—P.

¹⁵ groone in MS.—F.

¹⁶ he then for a close Did for a full.—W.

¹⁷ it.—P.

Then from the table hee gaue a start,
 where banquet & wine were nothing scarce;
 all *which* hee blew¹ away with a ffartt,
 from wence itt was called the Devills arse.

Then the
 Devil breaks
 wind, 84

²And there he made such a breach with the winde,
 the hole yett³ standing open the while,
 the sente of the vay[pour⁴] hee left⁵ behind
 and the
 stink of
 that 88 hath since infected⁶ most part of the Ile.

And this was tobbaeco, the learned suppose,
 which both⁷ in cuntrye, court and towne,⁸
 in the devills glister pipe smokes att the nose
 is the
 Tobacco
 which
 Punks
 smoke; 92 of punke⁹ & Madam, gallant¹⁰ & clowne;

ffrom *which* wicked perfume, swines flesh,¹¹ and linge,¹²
 which may
 God keep
 King James!
¹³ or any thing else he¹⁴ doth¹⁵ not loue,
 preserue & send our gracious king¹⁶
 96 such meate as he loues, I beseeche god aboue!¹³
 ffins.

¹ flirted.—W. slirted.—Folio ed.

² W. omits these last three stanzas.—F.

³ too.—Folio.

⁴ Scent of *the* Vapour *which* he left.—P.

⁵ That the sent of the vapour, before and.—Folio.

⁶ foully perfumed.—Folio.

⁷ since.—Folio.

⁸ in Court and in towne.—P.

⁹ Pollcat.—Folio.

¹⁰ of Gallant.—Folio.

¹¹ Cp. the 2nd Gipsy's speech, p. 51 of *Masques*, in the Folio edition of 1640:

Where the Cacklers, but no *Grunters*,
 Shall uncas'd be for the *Hunters*.

On which Gifford, vii. 372, says: "a side compliment to the King, who hated pork in all its varieties."—F.

¹² *Lota molva* (Cuvier) or *Gadus molva* (Linnæus). The *ling*, *Asellus longus*:

Way. *Leenge*, fysche, *Lucius marinus*: Promptorium. Norse *laanga*, Dan. *lange*, Du. *linge*, *lenge*, a kind of codfish: Wedgwood.—F.

¹³⁻¹³ Or any thing else thats feast for the *Fiend*:

Our *Captaine*, and wee, cry God save the *King*,

And send him good meate, and mirth without end.—p. 72 of *Masques*, Folio ed. 1640.

¹⁴ It should seem to mean James I. whose aversion to Tobacco is well known, as also to Pork—being a Scotchman.—P.

¹⁵ *which* he doth.—P.

¹⁶ James I.'s *Counterblast to Tobacco* was first printed in folio, as the King's work, in 1616. Harris says there was an earlier edition in quarto, without name or date.—F.

The Mode of ffance.

[Page 193 of MS.]

WILL you heare the Mode of ffance
 to stopp the mouthe of those *that* done you¹ ?
 neatly Leade them in a dance,
 4 because wee are behind in mony.

I'll tell you
 the French
 way to put
 off duns :

If *your* Lanlord chance to call
 either for dyett or for rayment,
 Leade him in a dance withall,
 8 & forgett itt in *your* payment.

your Land-
 lord,

If *your* taylor chance to strike you
 with his bill, & stay noe Leasure ;
 Lead him in a dance that likes you,
 12 & in-stead of coyne take measure.

your Tailor,

If *your* shoemaker come on
 with his last, & neatly Lead itt ;
 lett [t]his euerlasting done²
 16 see his owne boots³ neatly tread itt.

[page 194.] your Shoe-
 maker,

If *your* Landlady doe call,
 needs must satisfye her pleasure ;
 shee despises *your* carrant,⁴
 20 sheele be payd with standing measure.

your Land-
 lady,

¹ dun ye.—P.

² Let this everlasting Dun.—P.

³ Boots were formerly worn at Balls
 as Pumps now.—P.

⁴ currante.—P. current coin.—F.

and your
Lawyer.

If *your* Lawer¹ finds you out
for fees for this devise or tother,
let him dance for all his goute,
24 & pay one Motion with another.

This way
gets you out
of all
troubles.

Thus wee range the world about,
thus wee scape then all disasters;
then Let all the world declare
28 *that* wee are nimble quicke paymasters.

ffins.

¹ Lawyer.—P.

Be not afrayd.

[Page 194 of MS.]

- “BEE not affrayd thou fayrest, thou rarest
that euer was made! deny me not a kisse;
 then thou shalt see the Measure of pleasure
 4 *that* I will haue from thee. what hurts there in
 this?
 Then lets imbrace, & lett pleasure be free,
 the world shall neere take notice how delightfull
 [we be.¹]
- 8 “I see *that* spyes, both peeping & creeping,
 in eche corner lyes to hinder all our Ioyes;
 but Cupidd shall see, & find them, & blind them
 thatt hindrance wilbe to the getting of Boyes.
 Then lets, &c: /
- 12 “Venus, Iupiter, faire nature, Dame creature,²
 Made thee for delight, but yett for none but I;
 Then lets imbrace, & riddle & trifle,
 leaue a Iewell in the place, but keeptt till you
 d[ye.³]
- 16 Then Lets, &c.”
- “Nay pish! nay fye! youle venter to enter!
 a trespas soe high, youle wist were⁴ vndone;
 should any spie, theyle wonder, looke yonder;
 20 but youle not fly the place you haue begunn.
 Then Lets, &c.

O fairest!
 deny me not;

let me en-
 joy thee!

Cupid will
 blind all
 spies.

You were
 made for me
 alone.

Let us em-
 brace!

Man, you
 will enter
 me.

What will
 spies say?

¹ Added by Percy.—F.

² Dame Nature, faire creature.—P.

³ dye.—P.

⁴ wish 'twere.—F.

If you tell
any one, I'm
undone.

“Now you haue enioyed the Measure of pleasure,
indeed I[’m] destroyed if you speake of it againe ;
24 for women doe proue neglected, reiected,
when freedome of love is known to other men.
Now you haue enioyed me, & all things be free,
in faith youle vndoe me if a teltale you bee.

But I love
you, and

28 “Then heeres my hart ! Ile euer endeuer
that wee will neuer part till death assignes the
time.

that's why I
err ;

the fault is
so sweet.

were itt not you, beleue me it wold greeue m[e]
to doo what I doo ; *that* loue shold be a crime ;
32 but it is a fault of soe sweet a degree,
that sure I am perswaded, court nor country be
fr[ee.]”

ffins :

Doe you meane.

[Page 197 of MS.]

DOE you meane to ouerthrow me ?

out ! alas ! I am betraid !

what ! is this the loue you show mee ?

4 to vndo a sillye Maide.

alas ! I dye ! my hart doth breake !

I dare not crye, I cannot ¹ speake !

what ! all alone ? nay then I finde

8 men are to strong for women kind.

Out vpon the maid *that* put mee

in this roome to be alone !

yett she was noe foole to shut mee

12 where I shold be seen of None.

harke ! harke ! alac ! what Noyce is that ?

o, now I see itt is the Catt.

come gentle pus, thow wilt not tell ;

16 if all doe soe thou shalt not tell.

Seely foole ! why doubts thou tellinge

where thou didst not doubt to trust ?

if thy belly fall a swellinge,

20 theres noe helpe, but out itt must.

alas the spite ! alas the shame !

for then I quite Loose my good name ;

but yett the worst of Maids disgract,

24 I am not first nor shalbe last.

Is this your
love ? to
undo a silly
maid ?

How wrong
of that
woman to
put me in
here !

What noise
is that ?

No matter.
Babies tell
their own
stories.

¹ camot in MS.—F.

Never mind.
Come on
again.

Once againe to try *your* forces,
thus I dare thee to the feild;
time is lost *that* time diuorces
28 from the pleasures loue doth yeeld.
Ah ha! fyee, fyee! itt comes yett still!
itt comes, I, I! doe what you will!
my breath doth passe, my blood doth trickle!
32 was euer lasse in such a pickle?

ffins.

A maid & a younge man.

[Page 197 of MS.]

A MAN & a younge maid *that* loued a long time
 were tane in a frenzye ithe Midsommer prime ;
 the maid shee lay drooping, hye ;
 4 the man he lay whopping, hey, the man he lay
 whopping hoe.

A man and
a maid

came to a
shady place.

Thus talking & walking thé came to a place
 Inuironed about with trees & with grasse,
 The maid shee, &c.

8 He shifted his hand wheras he had placet,
 hee handled her knees instead of her wast,
 The Maid, &c.

He shiffted his hand till hee came to her knees,
 12 he tickeled her, & shee opened her thyhes,
 yett s[t]ill shee, &c.

He tickled
her,

He hottered & totered, & there was a line
 that drew him on forward ; he went on amaine ;
 16 yett still shee, &c.

He light in a hole ere he was aware !
 the lane itt was streat ; he had not gone farr,
 but shee fell a kissing, hye !
 20 & he lay drooping, hoe, & he lay drooping, hoe.

she kissed
him,

“My Billy, my pilly ! how now ? ” quoth shee ;
 “gett vp againe, Billy, if *that* thou louest me ; ”
 yett still he Lay, &c.

a second
time as well
as the first.

- 24 He thought Mickle shame to lye soe longe ;
he gott vp againe & grew very strong ;
the Mayd shee Lay, &c.

- 28 The trees & the woods did wring about,
& euery leafe began to showte,
& there was such, &c.

A creature ffor ffeature.

[Page 199 of MS.]

A creature, for feature I neuer saw a fairer,
 soe witty, soe prettye, I neuer knew a rarer ;
 shee soe kind, & I soe blynd,
 4 *that* I¹ may say another day
 “I did complaine, & I mett a swaine,
 but [he] knew not how to wooe me nor doe mee,
 he was soe dull conceipted.
 8 I gaue a smile him to beguile,
 I made a show to make him know,
 I pincht his cheeke to make him seeke
 & find some further pleasure, whose treasure
 12 needs not to be Expected.

I met a lass
 so pretty
 and kind.

But I was
 dull.

She may tell

how she
 tempted me,

“I stayd him, & praide him, & proffered him a
 favour;
 he kist mee, & wisht me to beare with his be-
 hauior ;
 but hie tro lolly lolly, le silly willy cold not doe.
 16 all content with him was spent
 when he had clipt & kist me, & mist me,
 & cold not . . kisse . . . [*line cut off by the binder*]
 then thought I, & thought noe lye,
 perhapps his pipe is not yett ripe ;
 20 yett an hower may haue the power
 to make itt grow in full Lenght & full strenght ;
 but fooles are led in blindnesse.

and I only
 kist her.

She waited
 for me to
 serve her,

¹ ? she.—F.

but I didn't
or couldn't,

24 "But woe mee, & woe mee! alas, I cold not raise!
 itt wold not, nor cold not, doe all I cold to please.¹
 his inke was run, his pen was done.
 Iacke! art thou dead? hold vp thy² head!
 I will litter thee & water thee,
 28 & feed thee with my neet,
 & better, if thou wilt lye besyd me.
 but all in vaine I did complaine,
 and was not
moved.

32 his Iacke was tyrd, heed not be hyred
 for all my prayers & all my teares."

ffins.

¹ One stroke of a word, pared off by the binder, follows.—F.

² MS. my.—F.

Lye : alone : ¹

[Page 200 of MS.]

- CAN any one tell what I ayle ² ?
³ that I ⁴ looke soe leane, soe wan, soe pale.
⁵ if I may be there Iudge, I thinke there is none
⁴ that can any longer lye alone.⁶
- Was euer womans ⁷ case like mine ?
 att 15 yeeres [I] began to pine ;
 soe vnto this plight now I am growne,
⁸ I can, nor will, noe longer Lye alone.⁸
- ⁹ If dreames be true, then Ride I can ;
 I lacke nothing but a man,
 for tis onlye hee can ease my moane.
¹² I can, nor &c.
- ¹⁰ When daye¹¹ is come, I wish for night ;
¹² When night is come, I wish for light ;
¹³ thus all my time I sighe & moane.
¹⁶ ¹⁴ I can, nor &c.

What do I
ail ?Why, I can't
lie alone,

and I won't.

I want a
man,

¹ The Maidens Complaint. To the tune of, *I can nor will*, &c. The Readings in Red Ink are from The Golden Garland.—P. See Chappell's *Popular Music*, ii. 462, for a different "Maiden's sad Complaint for want of a Husband."—F.

² maidens ail.—P.

³ I am grown so weak, &c. [G.G.]—P.

⁴ That they.—P.

⁵ If I may judge.—P.

⁶ Unto that plight, alas! I'm grown, That I can, nor will, no longer lye alone. [G.G.]—P.

⁷ Maiden's. [G.G.]—P.

⁸ Thus at 15 years to pine ;
Were I *the* judge I'm sure there's none

That would any longer, &c. [G.G.]—P.

⁹ [This & the 4th stanza are transposed in *the* Gold. Garl^d.]—P.

All that I want is but a man ;

Only I for one do make this moan.

For I can, &c. [G.G.]—P.

¹⁰ When it is day, I wish. [G.G.]—P.

¹¹ There is a tag, as for s, to the e.—F.

¹² And when it is dark. [G.G.]—P.

¹³ All the night long I, &c. [G.G.]—P.

¹⁴ Because that I too long have lain, &c. [G.G.]—P.

and I'll take
the first that
comes.

20

¹ To woe the first, ashamed am I;
² for & if he aske I will not deny;
³ for the case is such I must needs haue one.
⁴ I can noe &c.

I will not
lie alone.

24

⁵ Therefore my prayer, itt shalbe still
that I may haue one *that* will worke my will;
for itt is only hee can ease me anon,
& therfore Ile noe longer lye alone.

¹ Wooe him first. [G.G.]—P.
² But if. [G.G.]—P.
³ Such is my case, I must haue one.
[G.G.]—P.
⁴ For that I, &c. [G.G.]—P.

⁵ For all my wishing's, I'll haue none
But him I love, & love but one;
And if he love not me, then
I'll haue none,
But ever till I dye I'll lye alone.
[G.G.]—P.

Downe : sate the shepard.

[Page 201 of MS.]

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| <p>4</p> | <p>DOWNE : sate the shepard swaine
 soe sober & demure,
 wishing for his wench againe
 soe bonny & soe pure,
 with his head on hillocke lowe,
 & his armes a Cimbo,
 And all for the losse of his hinononino !</p> | <p>A swain
 longed for
 his wench,

 and wept</p> |
| <p>8</p> | <p>The leaves thé fell as thin ¹
 as water from a still ;
 the heire vpon his head did growe
 as time ² vpon a hill ;</p> | |
| <p>12</p> | <p>his cherry cheekes as pale as snowe
 to testifie his mickle woe ;
 & all was for the loue of his h̄y &c.</p> | <p>because he
 had lost her.</p> |
| <p>16</p> | <p>ffayre shee was to loue, as euer liked swaine ;
 neuer such a dainty one
 shall none enioy againe ;
 sett a thousand on a rowe,
 time forbidds <i>that</i> any showe</p> | <p>She was one
 in a thou-
 sand.</p> |
| <p>20</p> | <p>euere the like to her h̄y &c.</p> | |
| <p>24</p> | <p>faire shee was, [of] comly ³ hew,
 her bosome like a swan ;
 backe shee had of bending yew,
 her wast was but a span ;</p> | <p>Her bosom
 swan-swell-
 ing,</p> |

¹ qu. MS.—F.

² thyme.—P.

³ of comelye.—P.

her hair
black

all over.

her hayre as blacke as any croe,
from the top to the toe,
all downe along to her hȳ &c.

28

with her Mantle tucked vp
shee fothered her flocke,

soe *that they that* doe her see

She was so
tempting,

32

may then behold her smocke,

soe finely doth shee vse to goe,

all men
were mad
for her,

& neatly dance on tripp on ¹ toe,

that all men run madd for her hȳ &c.

36

In a Meadow fayre & greene

the shepard layeth him downe,

and the
swain hoped
to find her
on the grass.

thinking there his loue to find

sporting on a round,

A round which Maidens vse to go ;

40

Cupid bidds itt shold bee soe,

because all men were made for her hȳ &c.

¹ tripping.—P.

Men that More :

[Page 201 of MS.]

WE have not been able to find anything about the origin of this song. Neither Mr. Chappell nor any other song-learned person we have referred to knows it. It seems a notice, on the one hand, to men that a girl's refusal does not always mean a real No, and on the other hand, a warning to girls to beware lest love or waggish inclination tempt them beyond the bounds of prudence. How oft, alas, are they but flies that *do* play with the candle, and perish, while that burns on its allotted space, with no lessening of its brilliance in the eyes of men!—F.

MEN that more to the yard¹ northe church
are oft enclined,
take young mayds now & then att lurch
to try their mind ;
But younge maids now adayes are soe coy, *thé* will not
show
when they are in loue,
But for feare I² oft say noe, when *perhapps* they wold
fayne doe if itt wold not proue.

If for a time for feare they bee wyllye
and seeme coy,
there is one *that perhapps* may beguile yee,
the blind boy ;

Men some-
times pro-
pose to girls,

but they're
so coy they
say no.

Yet Cupid
will pierce
their hearts.

¹ ? MS. yord.—F.

² *for* they.—F.

heele strike home when he please ; to the quicke heele
shoot

his shaft without delay ;
then theyle sigh & lament when, alas, their owne
kind hart

16 cannott say Nay.

The small fly *that* playeth with the candle
oft doth burne ;

Young
maids may
get burnt
like flies in a
candle.

20 such young maids as doe loue for to dandle
once, may mourne.

lett flyes burne, & maids mourne, for in vaine you do
perswade

them from their folly ;
Nature binds all their kinds now & then to play the
waggs

24 though thé seeme holy.

ffins.

Panche.¹

[Page 238 of MS.]

IT was a younge man *that* dwelt in a towne,
 a Iollye husband² was hee,
 but he wold eate more at one sett dinner³
 4 the[n] 20 wold att three.
 soe great a stomacke had hee,
 his wiffe did him provide
 ten meales a day, his hungar⁴ to lay,
 8 yet was he not satisfyed.
 take heed of hott furmitree !

Panche is a
great glut-
ton,and his wife
gives him
ten meals a
day.

His wiffe had a sister neere at hand,
 decket vp in a gowne of gray ;
 12 shee loued a young man, & marryed thé weere
 vpon St. Iames his day ;
 & to the wedding went they,
 her brothers & sisters each one.
 16 shee vowed to bring her to⁵ capon pyes,
 with birds the sids vpon.
 take heed &c.

Her sister

marries,

and she
promises her
two capon
pies for her
wedding.
feast.

But yet the good wiffe, tho litle shee sayd,
 20 in mind & hart was woe
 because her husband, the glutton, wold
 vnto the wedding goe.

Panche's
wife¹ A Droll old Song, rather vulgar.—P.² There is a tag like an s at the end.
—F.³ dimer in the MS.—F.⁴ One stroke too few in the first syl-
lable.—F.⁵ two.—P.

tries to per-
suade him

24 “good husband,” then sayd shee,
“at the wedding there will bee
my vnckle Iohn, & my cozen Gylee,¹
& others of good degree;

not to go to
the wed-
ding,

bis then stay you at home, my dere,
28 [then stay you at home, my dere,]

as he'll
shame her

“ffor if yo[u] come there, you vtterlye shame [page 239]
yor selfe & me besides,

and all his
kindred

32 & all your kinred euery one,
the Bridgrome & the bryde,

by his mon-
strous
eating.

you feed soe Monst[r]ouslye
aboue all other men,

for you deuoure more meate at a meale

36 then 40 will doe at ten.”

take heede &c.

Panche gets
angry,
says his wife
has some
plot

When *that* he heard his wiffe say soe,
his anger waxed hotte:

40 Quoth he, “thou drabb! thou filthy Queane!
thy councell likes me not!

belike some match is made

betwixt some knaue & thee

to cuckold
him.
To the wed-
ding he *will*
go.

44 to make me a scorne, my head for to horne!

I smell out thy knauerye!

to the wedding *that* I will goe!”

His wife
says, then

48 “Good husband,” quoth shee, “Misdoubt not of me!
I speake it for the best!

yet doe as you will, your mind to fulfill;

but let me this request,

that when vnorderly²

he must stop
eating when
she winks at
him.

52 I see you feeding there,
when I doe winke, I wold haue you thinke
its time for to forbear.”
take heed &c.

¹ Giles.—P.

² i.e. disorderly.—P.

- 56 The man was content; to the wedding he went;
 great cheare was there prepared;
 the Bridsgroome father & mother both
 sate there with good regard.
 60 furst to the table was brough[t]
 a course of furmitree,
 & Panche had a dish, a galland ¹ I-wiss,
 that fitted his appetye ²;
 64 & quicklye he slapt vp all.

Panche
 agrees; goes
 to the wed-
 ding;

- Hee learned ³ on his wiffe, & drew out his kniffe;
 to a legg of Mutton fell hee;
 he slapt it vp breefe, with a surloyne of beefe,
 68 & mincte pyes 2 or three:
 he neuer looked about,
 but fed with such a courage,
 he left for his share the bord almost bare,
 72 or the rest were out of their porrage.
 take heede &c.

eats,
 1. a gallon
 of furmity,
 2. a leg of
 mutton;
 3. a surloin
 of beef;
 4. some
 mince pies,

and nearly
 clears the
 table.

- Then did he spye his wiffe for to winke ⁴;
 therfore he, to ⁵ mend the matter,
 76 he cast vp againe the Meate he had eaten,⁶
 before them in a platter:
 “take heere your victualls,” hee sayd,
 “& grudg not me my meate;
 80 & where I thinke *that* welcome I am,
 I cannott forbear to eate.”
 take heede &c.

Seeing his
 wife wink at
 him,

he spews up
 the food,
 and says,

“here’s your
 victuals!”

- The time drew on when euerye man
 84 vnto his rest did goe;
 but Paunch lay grunting by his wiffe,
 which made her wonderous woe.

When in
 bed,

Panche
 grunts,

¹ Gallon.—P.

² appetée.—P.

³ leer’d.—P.

⁴ wink her eye.—P.

⁵ A long upright stroke is between
 these words in the MS.—F.

⁶ tane.

- and says
he's ready
to die for
hunger.
- 88 " what ayle you man ? " quoth shee.
Quoth hee, " my hart is dry,
I am soe hungry, *that* for meat
I readye am to dye."
take heede &c.
- His wife
says he
must wait
till break-
fast.
- 92 " Alas ! " quoth shee, " content you must bee
till breakfast time to stay ;
for none in the house is risen, you see,
to giue you meate any way."
- Tush! says
he;
- 96 " tush ! tell not me of *that* !
my belly must be fedd ! "
& with *that* word he Nimble leapt
out of his naked bed,
- jumps out of
bed,
- 100 & into the kitchin did goe.
To the ffurmitree¹ pott he quicklye gott,
& there, without delay,
he slapt vp the furmitree euerye whitt
- and slaps up
all the fur-
mity
- 104 or he departed away,
saue a ladel-full att the last
he kept to carry his wiffe.
- except a
ladlefull
that he
means to
take to his
wife ;
but he goes
to another
man's,
- 108 Then he mistaking the chamber, he went [page 240]
vnto another mans wiffe.
take heede [&c.]
- the bride-
groom's
mother.
- Panche
takes her
buttocks
- 112 The Bridgroomes ffather & mother both
did at *that* time lye there ;
the woman had tumbled the clothes soe
that her buttockes all lay bare,
which by a glimering light
that was in *that* same place,
- 116 Panch soone espyed, & tooke the same
to be his wiues sweet face.
- for his wife's
face,

¹ Frumenty or Furmety, a kind of Potage made of prepared Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c. Phillipps. " Still a favorite dish in the north, consisting of

hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned. It was especially a Christmas dish." Nares, ed. 1859. See the recipe and extracts there.—F.

- Then softly he sayd, "sweet wiff, I haue brought
some furmitree for thee!"
- 120 the woman ffisled¹: "nay, blow not," quoth hee,
"for cold enough they bee."
with *that* shee puffed againe,
& made him angrye bee:
- 124 "I tell thee, thou need not to blow them att all,
but supp them vp presentlye."
take heed &c.
- The woman was windye, & fisled againe
128 within a litle space,
which made him to sweare, if shee blew any more,
to fling all in her face.
but shee, being fast asleepe,
132 did ffisle without regard.
then flung he the furmitree in her tayle,
saying, "there is for thy reward!"
take heede
- 136 With *that* the woman suddenly waked,
& clapt her hand behind;
"alas!" quoth shee, "how am I shamed,
being soe full of wind!"
- 140 "what ayles thee?" her husband sayd.
"I haue rayed² the bedd," quoth shee.
"that comes with thy cramming, thou egar queane!
a Murraine take thee for me!"
- 144 take heede &c.
- But Panche, perceuing how the matter went,
he closly got away,
& into the milkehouse hyed with hast,
148 wheras without delay
- and offers
her the
furmity.
- She breaks
wind
- three times,
- and Panche
swears if she
does it again
he'll fling
the furmity
in her face.
She does it;
- he flings the
furmity at
her;
- she puts her
hand be-
hind,
- and thinks
she has
dirtied the
bed.
- Panche
steals off
- to the dairy,

¹ ? MS. ffisted. Fyistyn (fyen, W.)
Cacco C. F. *lirido*; Fyyst, stynk, *Lirida*;
Fyystynge, *Liridacio*. Promptorium.—
F.

² wrayed.—P. I *be-ray*, I fyle ones
clothes with spottes of myer, properly
about the skyrtes; *Je crotte*. Palsgrave.
Embrener, to beray or beshite. Cotgrave.

clears the
milk-basins ;

he clensed the Milke Basons all,
tho there were plenty store ;
& like a lout, he groped about,
152 to see if hee cold find any more.
tak heede &c.

puts his
hand in a
honey-pot,

Vpon a narrowe mouthd hony pott
he lighted on at last ;
156 & when he had thrust his hand therin,
there stucke it wonderous fast.
now hee must breake the same
or he cold gett it out ;
160 & for a fitt place to breake it on,
he seeketh round about.
take heede &c.

and it sticks
there.

Two friars
lie on the
kitchen
floor.

Tow silly fryers, on the kitchin flore ¹
164 all night asleepe dyd lye ;
whose shauen crownes, by the Moonelight then,
Sir Panch he did there espye.
to one of them he comes,
168 supposing his pate a stone ;
& there burst the earthen pott,
which made the fryer to grone.
tak heed &c.

Panche
cracks the

pot on one
friar's head ;

he thinks
his com-
panion did
it,

172 The silly ffryer, being hurt full sore,
did thinke his fellow had
vpon some spite abused him soe ;
therfore, as he were madd,

and thrashes
him for it.

176 he laid him soundlye on,
& caught him by the eares ;
whose rumbled ² waked the folkes in the house,
& fedd ³ them full of feares.

The noise

180 take heed of hott furmitree !

¹ MS. slore.—F. floor.—P. ² rumbling.—P. ³ fed, perhaps fill'd.—P.

- When they came downe, thé found the fryers ¹ [p. 241] brings all
 well buffeting one another ; the people
 down stairs ;
 the one did tell how he was serued
 184 by his religious brother.
 but when Sir Panch they spyed,
 with honnye besmeared soe,
 & daubed about with Milke & creame,
 188 thé knew how all things did goe.
 take heede
 for well they did see *that* it was he
that did the old man wronge,
 192 & hee *that* brake the poore fryers head
 as he did lye alonge,
that eate the Milke & creame
 & the pott of ffurmitree ;
 196 yett, for to be reuenged of him,
 they knew noe remedye.
 take heede
 God keepe, I say, such guests away
 200 both from my meate & mee !
 if I had 20 weddings to make,
 neuer bidden shold he bee !
 & thus I make an end
 204 of this my merry Iest,
 wishing to euerye honest man
 all happinesse & rest.
 take heede of hot furmitree !
 208 take heed of hot furmitree !
 ffins.

Panche
is discovered
all over
honey and
cream ;

and they see
who the
culprit is,

but don't
know how
to punish
him.

God keep
such guests
away from
me !

Here's the
end of my
merry tale.

¹ *the* fryers they found.—P.

When as I doe reccord.

[Page 287 of MS.]

Oh the
pleasures
I've had
with lasses!

Oh that
Jenny
were here
again!

WHEN as I doe record
the pleasures I haue had
att this side slippery board,
4 my mind¹ is merry & glad.
with many a lusty lasse
my pleasure I haue tane :
I wold giue mine² old white Iade
8 *that* Iynye were here againe !

Shee brewes & bakes to sell
for such as doe passe by ;
good fellowes loue her well ;
12 infaith & soe doe I !
ffor euer when I was drye,
of drinke I wold haue tane,
I wold tread both shooes awrye,
16 *that* Iynye &c.

I've often
played at
traytrippe
with her.

ffull oft shee & I
within the buttery playd
att tray trippe of a dye,
20 & sent away the mayd.
ffor shee is of the dealing trade,
shee will giue you 3 for one ;
shee is noe sullen Iade ;
24 giff Iynnye &c.

¹ mimd in the MS.—F.

² One stroke too few for *in* in the MS.—F.

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 well buffeting one another ; the people
 the one did tell how he was serued down stairs ;
- 184 by his religious brother.
- but when Sir Panch they spyed,
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Panche
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all over
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cream ;

and they see
who the
culprit is,

but don't
know how
to punish
him.

God keep
such guests
away from
me !

Here's the
end of my
merry tale.

¹ *the fryers they found.*—P.

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[Page 287 of MS.]

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pleasures
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with lasses!

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att this side slippery board,
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with many a lusty lasse
my pleasure I haue tane :
I wold giue mine² old white Iade
8 *that* Iynye were here againe !

Oh that
Jenny
were here
again!

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for such as doe passe by ;
good fellowes loue her well ;
12 infaith & soe doe I !
ffor euer when I was drye,
of drinke I wold haue tane,
I wold tread both shooes awrye,
16 *that* Iynye &c.

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played at
traytrippe
with her.

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att tray trippe of a dye,
20 & sent away the mayd.
ffor shee is of the dealing trade,
shee will giue you 3 for one ;
shee is noe sullen Iade ;
24 giff Iynnye &c.

¹ mimd in the MS.—F.

² One stroke too few for *in* in the MS.—F.

A man might for a penny
 haue had a pott of ale,
 & tasted of a Caney ¹
 28 of either legg or tayle ;
 for shee wold neuer fayle
 if shee were in the vaine.
 alas, all fflesh² were frayle
 32 giff Innnye³ &c.

She would
 never fail
 you.

ffull oft I haue beene her man,
 her markett for to make ;
 & after I haue rydden
 36 a Iourney for her sake,
 Her pannell I cold take,
 & gallopp all amaine ;
 Ide make both bedsides cracke
 40 that Iynnye &c.

I've often
 been her
 man.

[page 288]

You hostises that meane
 for to liue by your trade,
 if you scorne to kisse,
 44 then keepe a pretty mayd !
 for drinke is not worth a lowse
 if lasses there be none !
 I wold drinke a whole carrouse
 48 that Iynnye were here againe !

Hostesses !

if you won't
 kiss your-
 selves, keep a
 pretty maid.

Oh that
 Jenny were
 here again !

ffins.

¹ ? Coney.—F.

² MS. ffresh.—F.

³ An *m* in the MS. for *nn*.—F.

When Scorching Phœbus.¹

[Page 313 of MS.]

	4	WHEN scorching Phœbus he did mount,— to-Iaur bonne tannce,²— then Lady Venus went to hunt, <i>par melio shannce</i> ;³ to whom diana⁴ did resort, with [a]ll the Ladyes⁵ of hills & valleys, of springs & floodes, to shew where⁶ all the princely sport, with hound imbrued, & harts pursued, throughe groues & woodes.
Venus went to hunt, and Diana went to show her the sport.		
But Venus	12	This tender harted louers Queene,— to-iour bonne tannce,— such wandring sports had seldome seene, <i>par melio shance</i>.
saw no fun in dogs worrying poor stags :	16	shee tooke noe pleasure in the same, to see hounds merry, & pore harts werrye ffor want of breath.
she liked better		quoth shee, “ I like better <i>that</i> game where ladyes bewtyes do pay their dutyes
love's game.	20	to loues sweete death.”
She was dry,		They aire was hott, & shee was drye,— to-iour bonne tannce ;—
and went to Bacchus	24	to Bacchus court shee fast did hye— <i>par melio shance</i>—

¹ The Birth of Priapus. a little loose.
—P.

² Tous-jours bon temps, or beau temps.
Qu.—P.

³ Par meilleur Chance or Champs.

Qu.—P. Evidently *parmi les champs*.—
W. L. B.

⁴ The old English word for Nymphs.
—P.

⁵ With all the Ls.—P. ⁶ her.—P.

her ffaint & weary hart [to¹] cheirsh,
 which was soe fyered, *that* shee descryed ²
 to quench her thirst,
 28 & cryed, "helpe Bacchus, or else I perish!"
 who still did hold her, & plainly told her
 he wold ³ kisse her ffirst.

to quench
 her thirst.

Then Bacchus with a power divine,—
 32 to-iour bone tance,—
 himselfe turned⁴ to a butt of wine,—
par melio shance,—
 and bade this Ladye drinke her ffill,
 36 & take her pleasure in any measure,
 & make noe waste;
 & gaue her leaue to sucke the quill,
 which was ⁵ spriteffull and delightffull
 40 vnto her tast.⁶

He turned
 himself

into a butt
 of wine,

and bade her

suck the
 quill.

Att last this butte did run a tilte—
 to-iour bonne tance.—
 quoth shee, "one drop shall not be spilt,
 44 *par melio shance*,
 ffor itt doth pleasing tast soe well,
 my hart doth will me ffor to fill me
 of this sweete Vine;
 48 I wold *that* I might alwayes dwell
 in this ffaire Arbor! heeres soe good harbor,
 & pleasant wine."

She did,

Shee drunke soe long, ere shee had done,—
 52 to-iour bonne tance,—
 her belly swelled like a tunne,
par melio shance.

and drank

¹ to.—P.

² desyred.—P.

³ he'd.—P.

⁴ Turn'd himself.—P.

⁵ Which was so sp.—P.

⁶ taste.—P.

till she
came to
pieces,
and pro-
duced God
Priapus,

Att last shee ffell in peeces twaine ;
56 & being assunder, appeard a wonder,
God pryapus !
yett ffaine shee wold haue drunke againe ;
& oft did visitt, & much sollicite
60 God Diacchus.

His emptye caske wold yeeld noe more,—
to-iour bonne tannce,—

ffor shee had sucked itt ffull sore,

64 *par melio shance.*

who she

quoeth she ¹ “ god Bacchus, change thy shape ;
ffor now thy rigour, & all thy vigour,
Is cleane decayd.

[page 314]

prophesied
would be
the delight

68 behold [thou] here this new borne babe,
who when he is proued, heele ² be beloued
of wiffe & maide.”

of wife and
maid,

This bellye god *that* wold be drunke—

72 to-iour bonne tannce,—

and being a goddesse, proued a punke,³

par melyo shance,

her lusty bastarde stiffe & stronge,

(and he
called
Bacchus's
heir,)

76 was made & framed, & alsoe named,
god Bacchus heyre.

he had a nose 3 handfull Long,

with one eye bleared, & all besmeard

80 about with hayre.

the god of
rich and
poor,

He is the god of rich & poore—

to-iour bonne tannce ;—

he openeth euery womans doore,

84 *par melio shance ;*

¹ MS. the.—F. Quoth she, God.—P.

² will.—P.

³ Thus of a Goddess made a punk.—P.

- he ceaseth all debate & strife,
 & gently peaseth,¹ & sweetly pleaseth
 the hungry wombe.
 88 he is the ioy twixt man & wiffe;
 her pleasure lasteth, & sweeter tasteth
 then hony combe.
- Now all you nice & dainty dames,—
 92 to-iour bonne tannce,—
 to vse this god, thinke itt no ² shame,
par melio shance.
 then let my speeches not offend,
 96 tho you be gaudye, & I be baudye
 & want a rodd!
 good deeds shall speeches ffault amend
 when you are willing ffor to be billing
 100 with this sweet god.
- ffins.

the stiller
of strife,

wives' joy.

My dainty
dames,

don't be
offended
with me!

¹ he feuds appeaseth. Qu.—P.

² you think no.—P.

In a May morninge.

[Page 383 of MS.]

I wished a
babe in a
nurse's arms
was mine,

IN a may morning I mett a sweet nurse
with a babe in her armes, sweetly cold busse.
I wold to god itt were mine ! I shold be glad ont !
4 ffor it was a merry mumping thing, who ere was dad
ont.

and asked
her who was
the father
of it.

I saluted her kindlye, & to her I sayd,
“ god morrow, sweet honye, and you be a mayd ;
or if you wold shew to me, I shold be glad ont ;
8 or if you wold tell me who is the right dad ont.”

She didn't
know.

“ The dad of my child, Sir, I doe not well know,
ffor all *that* lay with mee refuseth me now
from one to the other ; still I wold be rid ont.”

I offered to
father it.

12 “ but whosoever gott the Child, Ile be the dad ont.”

“ Ile take itt in mine armes, & wislye Ile worke,
Ile lay itt in the hye way as men come from kirke,
& euerye one *that* comes by shall haue a glegge ¹ ont,
16 vntill I haue ffound out a man, the right dad ont.”

A Scotch-
man also

There came a kind Scot[c]hman whose name is not
knowne,

sayes hee to this sweet hart, “ this babye is mine
owne ;

offered to be
the child's
dad.

come bind it vpon my backe ; Ione shall be rid ont ;
20 for whosoever gott the child, Ile be the dad ont.”

¹ A glance, a sly look—a word still used in Northamptonshire.—P.

“Now, nay! now, nay!” shee sayes, “soe itt may
not bee!

The girl
refused
him: he
never got it.

your looke & his countenance doe not agree;
for had hee beene sike a swayne, I had neere been
great ont;

24 for hee was a blythe young man *that* was the right
dad ont.

“his lippes like the rubye, his cheekes like the rose,
he tempteth all ffayre mayds where-euer he goes:
first he did salute mee; then was I right glad ont;

A ruby-
lipped young
man was the
true father,

28 O hee was a blythe younge man *that* was the right
dad ont.

“Ile trauell through England & Scottland soe wyde,
& a-ffoote I will ffollow him to be his bryde;
Ile bind itt vpon my backe, Ile not be ryd ont

and she'd
tramp over
England and
Scotland

32 vntill I haue found out the man *thats* the right
dad ont.

to find him
and marry
him.

“Ile husse¹ itt, Ile busse itt, Ile lapp itt in say²;
Ile rocke itt, Ile lull itt, by night & by day;
Ile bind itt vpon my backe, Ile not be ridde ont

36 vntill I haue found out the man *thats* the right
dad ont.

“And thus to conclude, thoe itt ffall to my Lott
to ffind a dad ffor my barne³ *that* I cannott;
if an englishman gett a child, & wold be ridd ont,
40 let him bring it to Scot[c]hman, & heele be the dad
ont.”

But if she
couldn't
find him,
why then
she'd fall
back on the
Scotchman.

¹ hush.—F.

² silk.—F.

³ bairn, child.—P.

The Turk in Linen.

[Page 383 of MS.]

THIS is the eleventh song in Thomas Heywood's *Rape of Lucrece*, 1st ed. 1608. It was printed by Mr. Fairholt from the fifth edition, 1638, in his *Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume*, for the Percy Society, 1849, p. 141-2, but he modernised the spelling. "English Mutability in Dress" is the title that Mr. Fairholt gives the song, and he prints the first stanza of it, which our copy in the Folio omits. This stanza in the earliest and titleless copy of the play in the British Museum—which I suppose to be the edition of 1608, and the readings of which in the notes below are signed B.M.—runs thus :

*The Spaniard loues his ancient slop,
The Lumbard, his Venetian,¹
And some, like breech-lesse women goe :
The Russe, Turke, Iew, and Grecian ;
The threysly² Frenchman weares small wast,
The Dutch his belly boasteth ;
The Englishman is for them all,
And for each fashion coasteth.*

In illustration of this Mr. Fairholt aptly quotes the well-known passages from Andrew Borde and Coryat about the Englishman's changeableness in dress. The latter says, "We weare more fantastical fashions than any nation under the sun, the French only excepted [see l. 6 of our poem]; which hath

¹ A kind of hose or breeches described by Stubbes. See the word in *Nares*.—F.

² thrifty.—Fairholt. The fourth and

fifth editions both read *threysly*. ? from A.-S. *præs*, a hem, fringe—Somner. Or *preahs*, rottenness—Lye.—F.

given occasion to the Venetian, and other Italians, to brand the Englishman with a notable mark of levity, by painting him stark naked, with a pair of shears in his hand, making his fashion of attire according to the vain conception of his brain-sick head, not to comeliness and decorum."

Possibly this copy in the Folio is from one of those of which Heywood complains in his *To the Reader*:—

".. some of my plaies haue (vnknowne to me, and without any of my direction) accidentally come into the Printers hands, and therefore so corrupt and mangled (coppied only by the eare) that I haue bin as vnable to know them as a-shamed to challenge them. This therefore I was the willinger to furnish out in his natiue habit: first being by consent, next because the rest haue been so wronged in being publisht in such sauadge and ragged garments: accept it courteous Gentlemen, and prooue as fauorable Readers as we haue found you gracious Auditors.

Yours T. H."

THE: turke in Linen¹ wrapps his head, the persian his in² lawne tooe, the rushe³ with sables ffurres his cappe, 4 & change will not be drawen tooe. the Spaynyards constant to his blocke, the ffrench inconstant euer; but of all ffelts⁴ <i>that</i> may be ffelt, 8 giue me the English beuer.⁵	Above all other felts, Russian, Spanish, French, give me the English beaver!
---	--

¹ Linem in the MS.—F.

² MS. in his;—his in, B.M.—F.

³ Russe.—B.M.

⁴ Fealts.—B.M.

⁵ Fairholt says that beaver hats appear to have been first imported from Flanders. *Cost. in England*, p. 490. Stubbes, 1583, that they "were fetched from beyond the seas, from whence a great sort of other vanities do come besides." In a satiric ballad on the knights of £40 per annum made by James I. (in *Wit and Wisdom*, Shaksp. Soc. 1846, p. 146-7) the shepherds are jestingly told to

Cast of for ever your twoe shillinge *
bonnetts,

Cover your coxcombs with three-pound
beavers.—*ib.* p. 498.

"Beaver hats were expensive articles of dress, as already noted. Dugdale, in his *Diary* (under April 13, 1661), notes: 'Payd for a *bever* hatte, £4 10s.'; the fashion of it may be seen in Hollar's print of that distinguished antiquary. Pepys records (under June 27 in the same year):—'This day Mr. Holden sent me a *bever*, which cost me £4 5s.'"—*ib.* p. 503.

* Mr. Hunter's copy reads *tenpenny*.—Halliwell.

The German loues his connye well,¹
 the Irishman his shagg tooe²;
 the welch his Monmouth³ loues to weare,
 12 & of the same will bragg tooe.
 some loue the rough, & some the smooth,
 some great, & other small thinge⁴;
 but oh, your English Licorish man,⁵
 16 he loues to deale in all thinges !

Some like
 rough
 things;
 some like
 smooth;
 the English
 lecher loves
 all sorts.

The Rush drinckes Quash⁶; Duche, lubickes beere,⁷
 & that is strong⁸ and mightye;
 the Brittain, he Metheglin Quaffes,
 20 the Irish, Aqua vitæ⁹;
 the ffrench affects his orleance¹⁰ grape,
 the spanyard tastes his sherrye;
 the English none of these escapes,¹¹
 24 but with them¹² all makes merrye.

With all
 drinks too
 he makes
 merry;

¹ conny-wool.—B.M. In another poem
 in the same volume, at p. 162, we read—
 Here is an English *conny furr* !
 Rushia hath no such stuffe,
 Which, for to keep your fingers warme,
 Excells your sable muffle.

The Burse of Reformation.
 ? For the *double entendre* of the black
 beaver, compare l. 32 of *Off alle the seas*
 below.—F.

² Shagge-too.—B.M.

³ Munmouth.—B.M. A cut of the
 Monmouth cap is given on p. 502 of
 Fairholt's *Costume in England*, 1860,
 and on p. 115 of the Percy Society's *Sa-
 tirical Songs and Poems on Costume*, and
 it is mentioned twice in the "Ballad of
 the Caps," which Mr. Fairholt places at
 the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and
 which is found in *Sportive Wit*, 1656;
 D'Urfey's *Wit and Mirth*, 1719–20, &c.
 The Monmouth-cap, the saylors thrum . . .
 The souldiers that the *Monmouth* wear.

From Cleveland's *Square-Cap for me*,
 the cap seems to have been made of
 plush—

And first, for the plush-sake, the *Mon-
 mouth-cap* comes.

(*Sat. Songs*, 134.)

It was worn by sailors, as Mr. Fairholt

shows by quoting *A Satyre on Sea Officers*,
 by Sir H. S. published with the Duke of
 Buckingham's *Miscellanies* (*Costume*, p.
 533).

⁴ A second *g* appears to be crossed
 out in the MS.—F.

⁵ your lecherish Englishman.—B.M.

⁶ quaffes, B.M.; quaffes, 4th ed. 1630;
 quasses, 5th ed. 1638. "Quasse, men-
 tioned as a humble kind of liquor, used
 by rustics.

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,
 And the base *quasse* by pesants drunk."
Pimlyco, or Runne Red-Cap, 1609, in
 Nares.—F.

⁷ *Lubeck*. The beer of Lubeck was
 celebrated, and appears to have been very
 strong.

I think you're drunk
 With *Lubeck beer* or Brunswick mum.
Albertus Wallenstein, 1639. Modern
 editors of Nares.—F.

⁸ strong in the MS.—F.

⁹ "*Aqua Vitæ*, (i.e. Water of Life),
 a sort of Cordial Water made of brew'd
 Beer strongly hopp'd and well ferment-
 ed." Phillips.

¹⁰ the Orleane.—B.M.

¹¹ can scape.—B.M.

¹² But he with.—B.M.

The Italyan, in her hye shapines,¹
 Scot[c]h lasse, & louely ffroe² tooe;
 the Spanish don-a,³ ffrench Madam,⁴
 28 he will not ffeare to goe too :
 nothing soe ffull of hazards⁵ dread,⁴
 nought liues aboue the center,
 noe health, noe ffashyon, wine, nor wench,
 32 your English dare not venter.”⁶

and there's
 no woman
 that he
 daren't try.

ffins.

¹ Chapeene.—B.M. Choppines.—P.
 “A high sooled Shoe, v. *Chapin*. Sp.
Chapin de mugér, a woman's shooes,
 such as they vse in Spaine, mules, or
 high cork shooes.” *Percivale*, by *Minsheu*.
 Chopines, says Mr. Fairholt, were shoes
 elevated “as high as a man's leg.”
Raymond's Voyage through Italy, 1648.
 They are mentioned by Shakspeare
 (*Hamlet*, act ii. scene 2), and were
 occasionally worn in England, but not of
 so great an altitude. See *Douce's Illus-*
trations of Shakspeare.—F.

² Froa-too.—B.M. frow.—P.

³ Bonna, B.M. Bonna, 4th edition.
 Donna, 5th ed.—F.

⁴ ? Referring to “*Lues Venerea*, or *Mor-*
bus Gallicus, the *French Pox*, a malig-

nant and infectious Distemper.” Phillips.
 —F.

⁵ hazard.—B.M.

⁶ No Fashion, Health, no Wine, nor
 Wench,

On which hee dare not venter.—
 B.M.

Come wanton wenches.

AN old courtezan's advice to younger ones to grant their favours coyly; not to be forward, except at first, and so whet their hirers' desire.

[Page 404 of MS.]

Wenches, I'll tell you how to manage. Husband your ware. Be freer of speech than act. Conceal your passion; spare your favours when men are eager.	4 8 12 16 20	COME: all you wanton wenchies <i>that</i> longs to be in tradinge, come learne of me, loues Mistris, to keepe <i>your</i> selues ffrom ladeinge! when you expose <i>your</i> ffaces, all baytes ffor to entrapp men, then haue a care to husband <i>your</i> ware, <i>that</i> you proue not bankrout chapmen. be not att ffirst to nice nor coye when gamsters you are courtinge, nor fforward to be sportinge; in speeches ffree, not in action bee, for feare of lesse resortinge. Let not <i>your</i> outward iesture b[e]rawy <i>your</i> inward passyon; but seeme to neglect, when most you doe affect, in a cunning scornefull fflashyon. be sparing of <i>your</i> ffavors when mens loue grow most Eagare; yett keepe good guard, or else all is mared. when they <i>your</i> ffort beleaugar; grant but a touch or a kisse ffor a tast,
---	---	--

& seeme not to bee willinge
 24 ¹ allwayes ffor to be billinge.
 with a tuch or a pinch, or a nipp or a wrenche,
 disapont their hopes ffullfillinge.

Don't be
always bill-
ing.

If once you growe to lauish,
 28 and all *your* wealth discouer,
 you cast of hope ; for then with too much scope
 you doe dull *your* Egar loue.

then order soe *your* treasure,
 32 & soe dispend *your* store,
that tho men do tast, their loues may neuer wast,
 but they still may hope for more.

Let men
taste and

hope for
more.

& if by chance, beinge wrapt in a trance,
 36 you yeeld them full ffruityon
 won by strong opposityon,
 yett nipp & teare, & with poutinge sweare
 'twas against *your* disposityon.

If you yield,

struggle and
say you
didn't mean
it,

40 Thus seeminge much displeased
 with *that*² did most content,
 you whett desire, & daylye add fire
 to a spiritt almost spent.

44 be sure att the next encounter
 you put *your* loue to striue ;
 yett be not rude, if need he will intrude,
 soe shall *your* trading thriue,

and next
time, make
more fuss
over it :
but don't be
too rude.

48 soe shall you still be ffreshlye woed,
 like to a perfect mayd.

Thus you'll
always be
woed like a
maiden.

& doe as I haue sayd,
 your ffaininge seemes true,
 52 & like venus euer new,
 and *your* trading is not betrayd.

ffinis.

¹ A note of Percy's here, of five lines,
rubbed or scratched out.—F.

² that which, what.—F.

As it beffell on a Day :

[Page 443 of MS.]

One sum-
mer's day

AS : itt beffell on a sumers day,
when Phebus in his glorye,
he was suited in his best array,—

4 as heere records my storye,—

two London
damsels
went out to

2 London damsells fforth they wold ryde,
they were decked in their pompe & their pryde,
they said they wold goe ffarr & wyde

gather cod-
lings.

8 but they wold goe gather Codlyngs.

They were
very beauti-
ful

Sisters they were, exceeding ffine,
& macheless in their bewtye ;
happy was the wight cold giue them wine
12 to expresse his loue and dutye.

and sweet ;

soe fine, so ffate, so sweet, soe neate, so delicate ;
O, itt wold doe you good ffor to heare them prate !

but their
one fault
was these
codlings.

16 but yett intruth they haue a ffault,
to fill their belly ffull of Codlings.

Then to an orchard straight they went,
intending ffor to enter.

The young
one wants
to go into
an orchard,
but the
elder doubts
whether
she'll get
any codlings
there.

the younger with a bold attempt
20 ffirst did intend to enter :

“ nay, softly ! ” quoth the Elder wench,

“ I pray thee lett vs goe ffrom hence ;
ffor heare I am in some suspence

24 that heare I shall not gett no Codlings.”

“ Art thou soe ffond ? canst thou not see [page 444] “ Can’t you
 what good Lucke doth abode vs ? see a
 yonder lyes a youngman vnder a tree young man
 28 *that* with his ffruite can loade vs. there who’ll
 then to the Orchard straight wee will stray ; load us ? ”
 weele devise with him to sport & to play ;
 & then Ile warrant you without delay
 32 heele ffill our belly ffull of codlings.”

Then shee did leape ouer the ditch
 as light as any ffether ;
 her sister after her did Leape,
 36 now begins to ffeare no whether.
 with a merry hart & a ioyffull cheere,
 setting aside all care & ffeare,
 seeing her sister scape soe cleere,
 40 shee wold not Loose her share o CODLINGS ;

Then shee did leape ouer the dich
 as light as any arrow ;
 & in her leape, “ ah ! ah ! ” shee cryes,
 44 ffeeling her smocke was narrowe,
 as maydens doe *that* newly wedd
 being taken ffrom her true louers bedd ;
 & with a sigh her mayden-head
 48 were worne away with eating CODLINGS.

Her sister, on the Other side where shee attended,
 bidd her haue a care, her smocke was too wyde.
 with what shee was offended ;
 52 with *that* a nettle stonge her by the knee ;
 “ a pox of all strait smockes ! ” quoth shee.
 seeing itt wold no better bee,
 shee Layd her downe to gether CODLINGS.

ffinis.

The young
 one then
 leaps the
 ditch,
 the elder
 follows,
 cries Ah,
 and gets her
 codlings.
 Then the
 young one
 lies down
 and gets
 hers too.

Blame : not a woman.

[Page 446 of MS.]

Don't blame
women

BLAME : not a woman although shee bee Lewd,
& *that* her ffaults they haue been knowne.
although shee doe offend, yett in time shee may
amend;

for using
their own,

4 then blame her not ffor vsing of her owne,

but praise
them
when they
are good.

But rather giue them praise, as they deserue,
when vice is banisht quite, & virtue in them growne,
ffor *thats* their only tresure, & ffor to ffly vaine
pleasure.

8 then blame them not ffor vsing of their owne.

Men now,
out of their
idle brain,
abuse
women ;

There is many now a dayes *that* women will dispraise:
out of a dru[n]ken humor when as their witts are
fflowne,

12 out of an Idle braine, with speeches Lewd¹ & vaine
theile blame them still ffor vsinge of her owne.

But if woman shold not trade, how shold the world
increase ?

if women all were nise, what seede shold then be
sowne ?

but if they
were all
virgins, men
would be
badly off.

16 if women all were coy, they wold breede mens annoye ;
then blame them not ffor vsing of their owne.

If any take offence att this my songe,
I thinke *that* no good maners he hath knowne.

wee all ffrom women came : why shold wee women
blame,

Why then
should we
blame them? 20

& ffor a litle vsing of their owne ?

ffinis.

¹ MS. has a tag like s to the d.—F.

Off: alle the seaes.

[Page 455 of MS.]

OFF: all the seas *thats* cominge,
 of all the woods *thats* risinge,
 of all the fishes in the sea,
 4 giue me a womans swiuinge.

Before all
 fish

give me a
 woman!

ffor shee hath pretty ffancyes
 to passe away the night;
 & shee hath pretty pleasures
 8 to coniure downe a spritt.

My ffather gaue me Land,
 my mother gaue me mony,
 & I haue spent itt euery whitt
 12 in hunting of a Coney.

I've spent
 all my
 money on
 one,

I hunted vp a hill,
 a Coney did espye;
 my fferrett seeing *that*,
 16 into her hole did hye;

chasing her

my fferrett seeing *that*,
 into her hole did runn;
 but when he came into her hole,
 20 noe Coney cold be ffound.

I put itt in againe;
 itt ffound her out att Last;
 the Coney then betwixt her leggs
 24 did hold my fferrett ffast,

till I ran
 her to
 ground.

Till *that* itt was soe weake,
 alacke, itt cold not stand!
 my fferrett then out of her hole
 28 did come vnto my hand.

Choose dark
 ones;

All you *that* be good ffellowes,
 giue hearing vnto me;
 & if you wold a Coney hunt,
 32 a blacke one lett itt bee;

they're the
 best.

ffor blacke ones are they best,
 their Sckins will yeeld most money.
 I wold to god *that* hee were hanged
 36 *that* does not loue a Coney!

ffinis.

Louers hea[r]ke alarum.

[Page 459 of MS.]

LOUERS: harke! an alarum is sounding: now loue Lovers,
cryes;

who-soe feares, or in ffaintnesse abounding,¹ will
surprise.

O then, on! charge them home! if you delay your charge your
girls home;
time,

4 your hopes will ffaile;

these ffair ffoes yeelding lookes doe bewray their their hearts
are more
yours than
theirs.
harts

as yours, more then their owne.

If they striue, itt's a tricke ffor a triull who is most
bold.

8 No braue man ffor a silly denyall will grow cold; Take no
denial;
None but ffooles fflinch ffor noe when ² a I by nois ³
ment

in louing scance;

On then, & charge them home! perchance you may charge
home!
soe put them

12 ffrom their ffence.

Downe, Downe with them! o, how thé tremble for *the* Down with
them!
crye!

what, for feare? no! no! no! they dissemble⁴;
they know why.

¹ Only half the *u* in the MS.—F.

² ? MS. whema.—F.

³ ? uois I can make no sense of it.—F.

⁴ There's a tag at the end like an *s*.—F.

[page 460]

16

They'll fight
again.

Quickly woone, Quickly lost, the delight of life is lost,
procured with paines.

These respects makes them bold to fight, to Cry, to
dye,

to live againe.

ffinis.

A freinde of mine.

[Page 459 of MS.]

A : freind of mine not long agoe
 desired att my hands
 some pretty toy to moue delight
 4 to those *that* hearers stand.
 the *which* I meane to gratiffye
 by all the meanes I may,
 & moue delight in euery wight
 8 *that* with affection stay.

A friend has
 asked me
 for a story

to delight all
 hearers.

I'll tell you
 one

Some thought to proue wherin I shold
 these seuerall humors please,
 the *which* to doe, reason fforbidds,
 12 lest I shold some displease ;
 but sith my muse doth plesure Chuse,
 & theron bends her skill,
 wherby I may driue time away,
 16 & sorrowes quite beguile.

that will
 drive away
 all sorrow.

It was my Chance, not long agoe,
 by a pleasant wood to walke,
 wheere I vnseene of any one
 20 did heare tow louers talke ;
 & as these louers forth did passe,
 hard by a pleasant shade,
 hard by a mighty Pine tree there,
 24 their resting place they made.

I walked in
 a wood

and saw two
 lovers

rest under
 a pine.

The man
said the
place was
made only
for lovers to
embrace,

and took
his girl by
the middle.

She caught
hold of him,

for she was
a merry lass.

He delayed,

so she
offered to
arrange
herself

“Insooth,” then did this youngman say,

“ I thinke this ffragrant place
was only made for louers true

28 eche others to inbrace.”

hee tooke her by the middle small,—

good sooth I doe not mocke,—
not meaning to doe any thing

32 but to pull vpp her : smo :¹ blocke

wheron shee sate, poore silly soule,

to rest her weary bones.

this maid shee was noe whitt affraiyd,

36 but shee caught him ffast by the : stones :
thumbes;

wheratt he vext & greiued was,

soe *that* his fflesh did wrinkle;

this maid shee was noe whitt affrayd,

40 but caught him fast hold by the : pintle :
pimple

which hee had on his chin likewise ;—

[page 460]

but lett the pimple passe ;—

there is no man heare but he may supposse

44 shee weere a merry lasse.

he boldly ventured, being tall,

yet in his speech bu[t] blunt,

hee neuer ceast, but tooke vpp all,

48 & cacht her by the Cun : plumpe.

And red rose lipps he kisst full sweete :

quoth shee, “ I craue no sucour.”

which made him to haue a mighty mind

52 to clipp, kisse, & to : ffuck : plucke her

into his armes. “ nay! soft ! ” quoth shee,

“ what needeth all this doing ?

ffor if you wilbe ruled by me,

56 you shall vse small time in wooinge.

¹ These and the similar colons following are those of the MS.—F.

“ ffor I will lay me downe,” quoth shee,
“ vpon the slippery seggs,
& all my clothes Ile trusse vp round,
60 & spread abroad my : leggs : eggs,
which I haue in my aperne heare
vnder my girdle tuckt;
soe shall I be most ffine & braue,
64 most ready to be : fuckt: ducket

and ge
ready.

“ vnto some pleasant springing well;
ffor now itt is time of the yeere
to decke, & bath, & trim ourselues
68 both head, hands, ffet & geere.”

ffinis.

Ⓢ nay : Ⓢ nay : not : yett.

[Page 460 of MS.]

A young
man

met a
maiden,

and offered
her 40
crowns
to enjoy her.

She said,
"Not yett.

Gold is dross
to my
virginity."

A: yong man walking alone,
abroad to take the ayre,
itt was his chance ffor him to meete
4 a maiden pasing ffaire.
desiring her of curtesiye
awhile with him downe sitt;
shee answered him most modestlye,
8 "O nay! O nay! not yett!"

"Forty crownes I will giue thee,
sweete hart, in good red gold,
if *that* I may thy ffauour haue,
12 thy bewtye to behold."
& then she spoke now readilye
& with a ready witt,
"I will not sell my honestye!
16 O nay! O nay! not yett!"

"Gold & mony is but drosse,
& worldly vanitty¹;
I doe esteeme more of the losse
20 of my virginitye!
but dost thou thinke I am soe madd,
or of soe litle witt
as ffor to sell my honestye?
24 O nay! O nay! not yett!"

¹ vanity.—P.

They way to win a womans hart,
 is quicklye to be breiffe,
 & giue her *that* with-in ffew words
 28 *that* will soone ease her greiffe.
 “O ffye! O ffye! away!” sheele crye,
 that loues a dainty bitt,
 “I will not yeelde to Cupids lawes!
 32 O nay! O nay! not yett!”

ffinis.

But if you'd
 win a
 woman, be
 quick,

and don't
 mind her
 refusal.

I Cannott Bee Contented.

[Page 460 of MS.]

I can't give
up my love,

I: Cannot be contented
ffrom loue to be absented.
although I were presented,¹

4 He haue another bout;
I know shee is vnwilling
to heare of all the skillinge²;
shee rather had bee lilling,³
8 if I I could ffind her out.

and wish I
could find
her.

but if *that* time & lesure serue,
infaith shee shall not neede to sterue;
ffor well I know shee doth deserue

[page 461]

I'd give her
some nectar.

12 to tast vpon sweet Nectair,
the ffoode wheron the gods do ffeede,
& all they gods they haue decreede.
but shee shall haue itt att her neede!
16 hey hoe! my harte is wearye!

Some tell me
I shall be
burnt if I
touch her.

Some say, 'if I come nye her,
my liffe must pay the hyer;'
but if I scape ffrom ffyer,
20 then let them doe their worst;
for water, I am sure,
while grinding doth endure,
will come like hawke to lure,
24 or else the Miller is curst.

But I'm not
afraid of
that.

¹ To present, to bring an Information
against. Phillips.—F.

² ? Reasoning.—F.

³ Lill. (1) To pant; to loll out the tongue.
Wilts. "I lylle out the tonge as a

beest dothe that is chafed [heated]."
Palsgrave. "To pant and be out of
breath, or *lill* out the tongue, as a dog
that is weary." Florio, p. 15; in Halli-
well's Gloss.—F.

looke in the dam, & you may spye
heere is soe much *that* some runs by ;
there neuer came a yeere soe drye
28 cold keepe this Mill ffrom grindinge.
yett shee no common Miller is ;
shee does not grind eche plowmans gris¹ ;
she needs not, vnless shee list,
32 but ffor sweet recreation.

Her mill has
plenty of
water.

ffinis.

¹ Grist, Corn ground, or fit for grinding ; Meal, Flower. Phillips.—F.

Lillumwham.

[Page 461 of MS.]

WITH this poem may be compared another "Burlesque Receipt" for the same purpose in *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 250, "A good medesyn, yff a mayd have lost her madened, to make her a mayd ageyn," which is taken, says Mr. Halliwell, "from a copy of Caxton's *Mirroure of the World, or th' ymage of the same*, fol. Lond. 1481, in the King's Library in the British Museum, fol. ult. v^o., written by some owner of the book in the year 1520."

A maid
went to the
well to wash,

THE: maid, shee went to the well to washe,
Lillumwham, Lillumwham!

the mayd shee went to the well to washe,

4 whatt then? what then?

the maid shee went to the well to washe;
dew ffell of her lilly white fleshe;

Grandam boy, Grandam boy, heye!

8 Leg a derry, Leg a merry, mett, mer, whoope, whir!
driuanee, larumben, Grandam boy, heye!

and as she
washed
her clothes,

White¹ shee washee, & white¹ shee ronge,
Lillumwham &c:

12 white¹ shee hangd o the hazle wand,
Grandam boy, heye &c.

¹ Is this *white* for *while*? There is no loop to the letter, and that makes the difference between the *l* and *t* in this

MS. The *white* of line 6, and of lines 10 and 12, is exactly the same.—F.

- There came an old Palmer by the way,
Lillumwham &c. a palmer
asked her
- 16 sais, "god speed thee well thou faire maid!"
Grandam boy, hey &c.
- "Hast either Cupp or can — for a cup
Lillumwham &c.—
- 20 to giue an old palmer drinke therin?" to drink out
of.
Grandam boy, heye &c.
- sayes, "I haue neither cupp nor Cann— She said
she hadn't
one.
Lillumwham &c.—
- 24 to giue an old Palmer drinke therin."
Grandam boy, heye &c.
- "But an thy Lemman came from Roome,
Lillumwham &c., "If your
lover
came you'd
soon find
some."
- 28 Cupps & canns thou wold ffind soone."
Grandam boy, heye &c.
- Shee sware by god & good St. Iohn,
Lillumwham &c.
- 32 Lemman had shee neuer none; "I never
had a lover."
Grandam boy, heye &c.
- Saies, "peace, ffaire mayd! you are fforsworne!
Lillumwham &c. "That's a
story!
- 36 Nine Children you haue borne; You've had
9 children,
Grandam boy, heye &c.—
- "They ¹ were buryed vnder thy beds head;— and mur-
dered them
all!"
Lillumwham &c :—
- 40 other three vnder thy brewing leade²;
Grandam boy, hey &c.

¹ Three.—P.² Lead, a vat for dyeing, &c., *Northern*;
a kitchen copper is sometimes so called.Halliwell's Gloss. "A forneys of a *leed*."
Chaucer, Cant. T, Prol. l. 202.—F.

Other three on won play greene,
Lillumwham &c.

- 44 Count, maids, & there be 9.”
Grandam boy, hey &c.

“ Well, I
hope you’re
Christ,

“ But I hope you are the good old man—
Lillumwham &c.—

- 48 That all the world beleuees vpon ;
Grandam boy, hey &c.

“ Old Palmer, I pray thee,—
Lillumwham &c.—

and will set
me pen-
ance.”

- 52 Pennaunce *that* thou wilt giue to me.”
Grandam boy, hey &c.

“ I will :

“ Penance I can giue thee none,—
Lillumwham &c.—

be 7 year
stepping
stone,

- 56 but 7 yeere to be a stepping stone ;
Grandam boy, hey &c.

7 a clapper
in a bell,

“ Other seauen a clapper in a bell,—
Lillumwham &c.—

for 7 lead an
ape in hell.

- 60 Other 7 to lead an ape in hell.¹
Grandam boy, hey &c.

And when

“ When thou hast thy penance done,
Lillumwham, Lillumwham,

your
penance
is done,

- 64 when thou hast thy penance done,
whatt then ? what then ?

when thou hast thy penance done,
then thoust come a mayden home.”

you’ll come
home a
maid.”

- 68 Grandam boy, Grandam boy, hey !

Leg a derry, Leg a merry, met, mer, whoop, whirr !
driuanee, Larumben, Grandam boy, heye !

ffinis.

¹ See Mr. Dyce’s note in the *Ballads and Romances* of the Folio, ii. 46.—F.

The sea Crabb.

[Page 462 of MS.]

[TT: was a man of Affrica had a ffaire wiffe,
 ffairest *that* euer I saw the dayes of my liffe:
 with a ging, boyes, ginge! ginge, boyes, ginge!
 4 tarradidle, ffarradidle, ging, boyes, ging!

A wife who
was

This goodwiffe was bigbellyed, & with a lad,
 & euer shee longed ffor a sea crabbe.
 ginge &c.

pregnant
wanted a
crab.

8 The goodman rise in the morning, & put on his hose,
 he went to the sea syde, & ffollowed his nose.
 ginge &c.

Her good-
man

Sais, "god speed, ffisherman,¹ sayling on the sea,
 12 hast thou any crabbs in thy bote for to sell mee?"
 ging &c.

"I haue Crabbs in my bote, one, tow, or three;
 I haue Crabbs in my bote for to sell thee."
 16 ginge &c.

bought one

The good man went home, & ere he wist,
 & put the Crabb in the Chamber pot where his wiffe
 pist.
 ging &c.

and put it
in the
jordan.

20 The good wiffe, she went to doe as shee was wont;
 vp start the Crabfish, & catcht her by the Cunt.
 ging &c.

It caught
hold of his
wife.¹ MS. ffishernan.—F.

“Alas!” quoth the goodwiffe, “*that* euer I was borne,
 24 the devill is in the pispott, & has me on his horne.”
 ging &c.

“If thou be a crabb or crabfish by kind,
 thoule let thy hold goe with a blast of cold wind.”
 28 ging &c.

He blew on
 it to make
 it let go,

The good man laid to his mouth, & began to blowe,
 thinkeing therby *that* they Crab wold lett goe.
 ging &c.

and it
 pinned his
 nose to his
 wife.

32 “Alas!” quoth the good man, “*that* euer I came
 hither,
 he has ioyned my wiffes tayle & my nose together!”
 ging &c.

So he called
 the neigh-
 bours in to
 part them.

They good man called his neighbors in with great
 wonder,
 36 to part his wiues tayle & his nose assunder.
 ging &c.

ffinis.

Last night I thought.

[Page 463 of MS.]

LAST : 4 8 12 16 20 24	night I thought my true loue I caught; when I waket, in my armes I mist her ; my sleepe I renued, & my dreame I pursued ; till I ffound out my loue, & I kist her. but if such delights belong to the nights, when the head¹ hath Phebus in keepinge, how is he blest with content in his rest <i>that</i> can ffind but his <i>Mistress</i> sleepinge ? If shadowes can make the braines for to ake, when the spirritts haue their reposes, the substance hath power to proue & procure all the pleasures <i>that</i> loues incloses. Nights sable shroud, with her bonny cloude, will defend thee from Tytanus peepinge, & helpe thee to shade all the shiffts thou hast made ffor to find out thy <i>Mistress</i> sleepinge. Then since the aid of the Cynthian mayd doth assist vs with her endeaour ; light to the moone till the suffering be done ; shees a ffreind to the ffaithfful euer. though shee denyes, shee pishes & shee cryes, leaue not thou of ffor her weepinge ; ffor if shee ffind <i>that</i> affectyon be kinde, shees thine owne, boy, awake or sleepinge !	I dreamt last night that I kist my love. If I enjoyed that, what must the real thing be ? I since found her sleeping, and didn't leave her for her weeping. She was my own.
---	--	--

ffinis.

¹ Thetis, q.—P.

I Dreamed my Loue.

[Page 480 of MS.]

I dreamt
that I saw
my love in
bed;

I dreamed my loue lay in her bedd:
itt was my Chance to take her:
her leggs & armes abroad were spredd;
4 shee slept; I durst not awake her.
O pittie itt were, *that* one soe faire
shold Crowne her loue with willowe¹;
the tresses of her golden haire²
8 did kisse he[r] louely pillowe.

that her
belly was a
hill

Methought her belly was a hill
much like a mount of pleasure,
vnder whose height there growes a well;
12 the depth no man Can measure.
about the ple[s]ant mountaines topp
there growes a louely thickett,
wherin 2 beagles trambled,
16 & raised a liuely prickett.³

where my
two beagles

hunted,

They hunted there with pleasant noyce
about the pleasant mountaine,
till hee by heat was fforct to ffly,
20 & skipp into the ffountaine.

¹ "The following 'To the Willow-Tree,' is in Herrick's *Hesperides*, p. 120:—

Thou art to all lost love the best,
The only true plant found,
Wherewith young men and maids distrest,
And left of love, are crown'd.

When with neglect (the lover's bane)
Poor maids rewarded be,

For their love lost, their onely gaine
Is but a wreathe from thee."

Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 72, ed. 1861.—F.

² The MS. has two strokes for the *i*, but only one dotted.—F.

³ Pryket, beest (prik, S.) *Capriolus*. Promptorium. Pricket, the buck in his second year. Halliwell.—F.

they beagles ffollowed to the brinke,
 & there att him they barked;
he plunged about, but wold not shrink;
24 his Coming fforth they wayted.

and barked.

Then fforth he Came as one halfe lame,
 weere weary, ffaint, & tyred;
& layd him downe betwixt her leggs,
28 as helpe he had required.
the beagles being reffresht againe,
 my Loue ffrom sleepe bereued;
shee dreamed shee had me in her armes,
32 & shee was not deceined.

Shee woke,
and found me
in her arms.

ffinis.

Panders come awaye.

[Page 486 of MS.]

Panders,
bring your
whores to

PANDERS, come away!
bring fforth your whores by Clusters
alongst the Lane, by Gray,¹

Cupid's
muster.

4 wheere Cupid keepes his musters
now to-day!

He'll cashier
all that can't
be war-
ranted.

²whenches, doe you heare? I tell you not a ffable;
all you *that* doe appeare, & be not warrantable,
8 heele Casheere!

Prostitutes
discussed:
1. Nan
Wright.

As for Nan: wright, though her dealings may com-
pare h[er;]
yett, for her *parts* below, theres not a woman ffairer
to the showe.

2. Little
Ales
(with Tom
Todd).

12 Litle Ales is found 7 yeeres to haue been a trader;
yett Tom Todd wilbe bound, whom as they say did
spade h[er,]
that shees sound.

3. Garden.

Gardens neere the worss, though shee hath made her
Co[ney]
16 as common as the Bursse; yett still shee hath they
money
in her pursse.

¹ ? MS. Pray.—F.

² The MS. has 4 lines in 2 henceforth.—F.

20 Boulton is put by, & Luce, among the infected ;
 & ffranke Todd goeth a-wry, being before ¹ detected
 to be drye.

4. Boulton.
 5. Luce
 (with Frank
 Todd).

Pitts is to forbear the trade, & soe is likewise
 Pearnit² ;
 for Cupid in his eare, is told *that* they haue had itt
 to a haire.

6. Pitts.
 7. Pearint.

24 True itt is *that* Babe for yeeres may be a virgin ;
 yett Cupid ffinds the drabb, al ready ³ for a surgyon
 for the scabb.

8. Babe.

Southewells ! beare in mind, althoug they are ffalse
 doers,
 they say *that* you are blind, & soe perhapps more
 ffauors
 28 you doe ffind.

9. South-
 wells.

winlowe is to young, to know the ffruits of wooinge
 till nott haue made her strong, to know the ffruits ⁴ as
 doi[nge]
 to to Longe.

10. Winlowe
 (with Nott).

32 Gallants, come not neare to braue VENETIA stanley ⁵ !
 her Lord hath placed her there, *that* will maintaine
 her ma[nly]
 without ffeare.

11. Venetia
 Stanley.

Hayseys, stoupe soe long, to Cupid for acquittance,
 36 till euidence soe strong, will speake for your indit-
 men[t.]

12. Hayseys.

¹ MS. be before.—F.

² ? Pearint.—F.

³ MS. already.—F.

⁴ MS. ffruits.—F.

⁵ Venetia, Daughter of Sir Edw^d.

Stanley, was the Wife of Sir Kenelm Digby: Her reputation was not very clear, as appears from Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.—P.

[page 487]
13.

¹ ce & Iames, Cupid will haue you
armed ;
for with his hottest fflames he hath them soundlye ²
warmed ;
marke their names !

14. Nan
James
(with her
barber's
boy).

40 Nan: Iames is growne soe Coy, *that* no man can
endure her ;
yett I haue heard some say, a barbers boy did cure her
of a toye.

15. Besse
Broughton.

But with the wicked sire, *that* yett was neuer thought
on,
44 by quenching of loues ffire, hath tane away Besse
BROUGHTON
one desire.

16. Jane
Selbe.

Its³ ill *that* simix rydes, Iane selbe doth oppresse her ;
with other more besides, vnlesse there were a dresser
48 of their hyds.

17. Beun-
kards.

Beunkards,⁴ how yee speed, tis shrewdly to be ffeared ;
yee cannott aske to reade, soe oft you haue beene
seared
ffor the deede.

18. Foulgam 52
(with her
holy father)

ffoulgam will appeale, from Cupid, as men gather,
for in her wandring taile, hath beene her holy father ;
hees her bayle.

19. Dodson.

Dodson is not ill, yeett hath shee beene a deale-her ;
56 the falt was in his skill, who knew not how to appease
her
with his quill.

¹ Part of the line has been cut away
from the MS. by the binder.—F.

² One stroke too few in the MS.—F.

³ ? MS. Itt.—F.

⁴ ? MS.: the *e* is oddly made ; it may
be *Birmkards*, the *i* not dotted.—F.

her husband saies shee[s] nought, I thinke an honest
woman

by Lewdnesse may be brought, to be like others,
common,

60 being sought.

Ales Bradshaw is fforgott, the Cittye *that* ingrost her;
but happy is his lott, *that* neuer did arrest her,
for shee is hott.

20. Ales
Bradshaw
(of the city).

64 Cittye wiues, they say, doe occupye by Charter;
but Cupid grant they may, *that* ware for-ware the
barter

City-wives,
don't in-
dulse.

without pay.

Ladyes name wee none, nor yett no Ladyes women
68 your honors may begone; ffor Cæsars loue will
summon

Ladies, and
Ladies'
women,
I don't name
you.

you alone.

But because *that* some will not allow the order,
to morefeelds see you Come, your Maiour & your
recorder

72 with a drum.

Thus farwell, yee whores, yee hackneys & yee harlotts!
come neare my walkes no more, but get you to your
varletts

Farewell
harlots!

as before !

76 My hart shall aydisdaine, to thinke of such pore blisses;
my lipps shall eke the same, to touch with breathing
kisses

I shall have
no more to
do with you,

yours againe.

Thus here ends my song, made only to be merrye :

and I hope I
don't offend.

80 If I offend in tounge, in hart I shalbe sorry
ffor the wrong. ffinis.

A Dainty : Ducke.

[Page 487 of MS.]

I met a
dainty duck,

4

A: dainty ducke I Chanced to meete ;
shee wondered what I wold doe,
& curteously shee did mee greete
as an honest woman shold doe,

and asked
her to drink,

She gave me
a wink.

8

I asked her if shee wold drinke ;
shee wondred &c.
shee answered me with sober winke,
as an honest &c.

I tooke¹

[A leaf is gone here in the MS., containing, among other things perhaps, the beginning of "The Spanish Lady."]

¹ Written at the lower corner: the first words of the next page.--F.

Now fflye on Dreames.

[Page 499 of MS.]

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| <p>4</p> | <p>NOW fflye on dreames¹ & ffond delights
 <i>that</i> occupye the minde² !
 tis worser ffor to dreame by nights
 then occupye by kind !
 ffor if Cupid thy hart doth stryke
 with lead or golden fflight,
 O then, O then, O then, in dreames
 thy thoughts strange³ things doe write !</p> | <p>Fie on
dreams !</p> |
| <p>12</p> | <p>Methought itt was my Chance to Clipp
 thee Creature I loued best,
 & all alonge the ffeilds to tripp,
 to moue some sport or Iest,
 & then & then, my [suite] I gan to pleade
 vnto <i>that</i> ffairest mayd ;
 But shee, but shee, would nought beleeeue,
 which made me sore affrayd.</p> | <p>I lately
thought</p> <p>I was trip-
ping along
with my
love,</p> |
| <p>20</p> | <p>But yett by prayer & earnest suite
 I moued her att the Last ;
 yett cold I not inioye the ffruite
 that hath soe pleasing tast.
 but when, but when, <i>that</i> motyon I bewrayd ;
 shee still this answer said,
 “ O no ! O no ! O no ! I will dye
 ere I loose my maiden-head ! ”</p> | <p>and praying
her to
grant me
her favors.</p> |

¹ dreanes in the MS.—F.

² ninde in the MS.—F.

³ Only half an *n* in the MS.—F.

She let me
touch her,

Yett did shee giue me leaue to tuch
her ffoote, her legg, her knee ;
a litle ffurther was not much,
28 they way I went was ffree.
“ O ffye ! O ffye ! *your* are to blame ! ” shee sayd,
“ thus to vndoe a maid ;
but yett, but yett, the time is so meete,
[*line cut away here by the binder.*]

and neither
Jove

32 Not Ioue himselfe more Iouyall was
when he bright dyana wonn ;

[page 500]

nor Hercules
had more
delight

Nor Hercules, *that* all men did passe,
when hee with distaffe spunn,

than I
when I
scaled her
fort.

36 then I, then I, all ffeares when I had past,
& scalled the ffort att Last,
& on, & on, & on the same
my signes of victory placet.

But alas!

40 But when Aurora, goddesse bright,
appeared ffrom the east,
& Morpheus, *that* drowsye wight,
withdrawen him to his rest ;

44 O then, O then, my ioyes were altered cleane !
which makes me still Complaine ;

when I
woke,

ffor I awaked, for I awaked, ffor I awaked ; and I
ffo[und]

it was all a
dream !

all this was but a dreame !

ffinis.

Tom Longe.

[Page 508 of MS.]

IN Mr. Payne Collier's *Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company*, 1557-70 (Shaksp. Soc. 1848) are two entries, on pages 46, 58, under the year 1561-2, which may relate to this song, but probably don't.

"Rd. of William Shepparde, for his lycense for pryntinge of a ballad intituled, *Tom Longe, y^e Caryer* iiij*d*.

Rd. of Thomas Hackett, for his fyne, for that he prynted a ballett of *Tom longe the Carryer* ijs. vjd.

["Tom Long, the Carrier" had been licensed to William Shepparde (see p. 46), and Thomas Hackett must have invaded Shepparde's right. The fine was considerable for the time, comparing it with other impositions of the same kind.]"

Come all you
men of every
kind,

COME in, Tom longtayle, come short hose & round,
Come ffatt gutts & slender, & all to be ffound,
Come fflatt Capp and ffether, & all to be found,
4 Strike home thy pipe, TOM Longe.

Come lowcy, come laced shirt, come damm me, come
[ruffe ! ¹]

Come holy geneua, a thing with-out Cuffe,
Come dughtye dom diego, with LINENS enough,
8 Strike &c.

and bring
each a bit of
a girl

Bring a fface out of England, a backe out of fran[ce,]
A belly ffrom fflanders, come all in a dance !
pinn buttockes of Spayne, aduance ! aduance !
12 Strike &c.

¹ ruffe.—P.

Come bring in a wench shall ffit euery natyon,
ffor shape & ffor makeing, a Taylors creatyon,
& new made againe to ffit euery natyon.

to make one
to fit every
nation,

16 Strike &c.

Come tricke itt, and tire itt, in anticke array !
Come trim itt, and trosse¹ itt, and make vp the day,
for Tom & nell, nicke & Gill, make vp the hay !

and then
dress her up.

20 Strike &c.

A health to all Captaines *that* neuer was in warres,
thats knowne by their Scarletts, & not by their scarres !
a health to all Ladyes that neuer used Merkin,²
24 yett their stufte ruffles like Buff lether ierkin !
Str[ike &c.]

Here's a
health to all
cowards

A health to all Courtiers *that* neuer bend knees !
& a health to all schollers *that* scornes their degrees !
a health to all Lawyers *that* neuer tooke ffees !
28 & a health to all welchemen *that* loues tosted Cheese !
Strike home the pipe, Tom Long ! ffinis.

and honest
courtiers,
and idlers !

¹ ? MS.—F.

² *Merkin*, counterfeit hair for a woman's privy parts. Phillips.—F.

All in a greene meadowe.

[Page 518 of MS.]

I heard a
nice girl

lamenting
that she had
lived a maid
so long.

Her coyneſſe
had pre-
vented her
enjoying her
true love,

which ſhe
might have
done with-
out blame;

- ALL: in a greene meadow, a riuer running by,
I hard a *proper* maiden both waile, weepe, and crye,
the teares ffrom her eyes as cleare as any pearle ;
4 much did I lament the mourning of the girle :
ſhee ſighed and ſobbed, & to her ſelfe ſayd,
“ alas ! what hap had I to liue ſoe long a maid ?

“ Now in this world no Curteſye is knowen,
8 & young men are hard harted, *which* makes me liue
alone ;
the day & time hath beene, if I had ſtill beene wiſe,
I might haue enioyed my true loue had I not beene ſo
n[iſe¹] ;
but Coyiſhneſſe, & toyiſhneſſe, & peeuiſhneſſe ſuch ſtore
12 hath brought me to this penſiueneneſſe, and many mai-
dens [more²].

“ Some dames *that* are *precise*, & heare me thus Com-
plaine,
theyle thinke me fond & Idle, my Creditt much wold
ſta[ine.]
but lett me anſewre them; the Caſe might be their
owne ;
16 the wiſeſt on the earth, by loue may be orethrowen ;
ffor Cupid is blinded, & cometh in a Cloud,
& aimeth att a ragge as ſoone as att a robe.

¹ nice.—P.

² more.—P.

“ Sith goddesses come downe to iest with such a boy,
 20 then hapily poore maidens may tread their shoes
 awrye.¹

Hellen of greece for bewty was the rarest,
 a wonder of the world, & certainlye the ffairest ;
 yett wold shee, nor Cold shee, liue a maiden still.

for Helen
 did it.

24 few or none can carrye
 others all did marry
 oftime *that* they haue vsed before
 [Whoever it be] *that* come, I will deny no more,
 [be itt light o]r be itt darke, doe he looke or winke,
 [Ile let him hit] the marke, if he haue witt but for to
 thinke.

[page 519]

She resolves
 to refuse no
 more,

MS. torn away.

[Tho silly m]aidens nicely deny itt when its offered,
 [yet I wi]sh them wisely to take itt when itt proffered;
 32 [If they be li]ke to Cressus to scorne soe true a freind,
 [Theyle be] glad to receiue poore Charitye in the end.
 . [ti]me gone & time past is not recalld againe ;
 [t]herfore I wish all mayds make hast, lest with me
 thé Complaine.

and advises
 all girls to
 take it when
 it's offered.

¹ Compare the French *Charier droit*,
 to tread straight, to take a right course ;
 to behaue himself honestly, sincerely,

vprightly ; or discreetly, warily, ad-
 uisedly.—Cot.

Thomas you cannott.

[Page 521 of MS.]

THE very attractive air to which the following ballad was sung is to be found in *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, i. 337, but the words seem to exist only in this Manuscript. Their date cannot be much later than the commencement of James the First's reign, since one of the ballads against the Roman Catholics, written after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, was to be sung "to the tune of *Thomas, you cannot*;" also because the air bears the same name in several collections of music for the virginals of corresponding, if not earlier, date.—W. C.

Thomas	THOMAS: vntyed his points¹ apace, & kindly hee beseeches <i>that</i> shee wold giue him time & space 4 ffor to vnty² his breeches. "Content, Content, Content!" shee cryes. he downe with his breeches imedyatlye, lay on a girl, & ouer her belly he Cast his thye. 8 But then shee Cryes "Thomas! you Cannott, you 3 Cannott! O Thomas, O Thomas, you Canott!"
but couldn't serve her.	Thomas, like a liuely ladd, lay close downe by her side: 12 he had the worst Courage <i>that</i> euer had man⁴; in conscience, the pore ffoole Cryed.

¹ Point, a tagged lace, used in tying any part of the dress. Nares.—F.

² The *e* has a tag as if for *s*.—F.

³ MS. *camot*.—F.

⁴ ? man had.—W. C.

But then he gott some Courage againe,
 & he crept vpon her belly amaine,
 16 & thought to haue hitt her in the right vaine;
 But then shee &c.

This maid was discontented in mind,
 & angry was with Thomas,
 20 *that* he the time soe long had space,¹
 & cold nott performe his promise.
 he promised her a thing, 2 handfull att least,
 which made this maid glad of such a ffeast;
 24 but shee Cold not gett an Inch for a tast,
 which made her cry &c.

She got
angry.

Thomas went to Venus, the goddessse of loue,
 & hartily he did pray,
 28 *that* this ffaire maid might constant proue
 till he performed what he did say.
 in hart & mind they both wee[r]e content;
 but ere he came att her, his courage was spent,
 32 which made this maid grow discontent,
 & angry was with Thomas, with Thomas,
 & angry was with Thomas.

He prayed to
Venus for
help.

Vulcan & venus, with Mars & Apollo,
 36 they all 4 swore they wold ayd him;
 Mars lent him his buckler & vulcan h[is hammer,²]
 & downe by her side he laid him.³

She and 3
Gods
promised
to aid him,

[Page 522, a fragment apart from the MS.]

.
 40 then
 but all her body qu (?)
 he tickled her, laid (?)
 & then shee Cryes
 44 & then shee Cryes f . . Tho[mas]

and did so
effectually,

¹ so long had time and space.—W. C.

³ End of MS. page 521.—F.

² MS. torn away.—F.

to the girl's
content.

	This mayd wa
	<i>that</i> ffortune had lent hi
	ffull oft he had beene
48	yett neuer cold stop
	he tickeled her tuch
	he made her to tr
	& <i>Thomas</i> was glad he
52	& then shee cryes "toot
	& then shee cryes "toot

INDEX TO FIRST LINES.

	PAGE
A creature, for feature I neuer saw a fairer	53
A dainty ducke I chanced to meete	108
A ffreind of mine not long agoe	89
A man & a younge maid that loued a long time	51
A yong man walking alone	92
All in a greene meadow, a riuer running by	114
As att noone Dulcina rested	32
As I was ridinge by the way	29
As itt beffell on a sumers day	82
Bee not affrayd thou fayrest, thou rarest	47
Blame not a woman although shee bee Lewd	84
Can any one tell what I ayle?	55
Come all you wanton wenches	80
Come in, Tom longtayle, come short hose & round	112
Come, sitt thee downe by these Coole streames	111
Cooke Laurell wold needs haue the devill his guest	40
Doe you meane to ouerthrow me?	49
Downe sate the shepeard swaine	57
I cannot be contented	94
I dreamed my loue lay in her bedd	102
In a May morning I mett a sweet nursse	74
It was a puritanicall ladd	35
It was a younge man that dwelt in a towne	61
Itt was a man of Affrica had a ffaire wiffe	99

	PAGE
Last night I thought my true loue I caught	101
Louers: harke! an alarum is sounding; nou loue cryes	87
Men that more to the yard northe church	59
Now ffye on dreames & ffond delights	109
O Iolly Robin, hold thy hande	6
Off all the seas thats cominge	85
Panders, come away	104
See the building which whilst my Mistress liued in	2
That god that dyed for vs all (<i>Fryar and Boye</i>)	9
The maid, shee went to the well to washe	96
The man that hath a hansome wiffe	31
The turke in Linen wrapps his head	77
Thomas vntyed his points apace	116
Walking in a meadowe greene	3
When as I doe record	68
When Phebus addrest himselfe to the west	7
When scorching Phœbus he did mount	70
Will you heare the Mode of france	45

THE END.

[THESE two songs, having unsuspicious titles, were not examined in time for the former part of this volume. On preparing the third volume of the *Ballads and Romances* for press, it became clear that this couple could not go into it, and they are therefore added as a Supplement to the *Loose and Humorous Songs*.—F.]

⓪ Watt where art tho.¹

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>IFF: mourne I may in tyme soe glad,
 or mingle ioyes with dytty sadd,
 lend me your eares, lend watt your eyes,
 4 & see you where shee tombed lyyes.
 too simple ffoote,² alas, containes
 the Lasse <i>that</i> Late on downes & plaines
 made horsse & hound & horne to blowe.
 8 O watt! where art thou? who, ho, ho!</p> <p>O where is now thy fflight so ffleete,³
 thy iealous brow & ffearffull ffete,
 thy suttile traine & courses stronge,
 12 thy capers hye & dances Longe?
 who sees thee now in couert creepe,
 to stand & harke, or sitt & weepe,
 to Coole thy ffet, to ffoyle thy ffoe?
 16 O watt! where art thou? who, ho, ho!</p> <p>where is thy vew⁴ & sweating sent⁵
 <i>that</i> soe much blood & breath hath spent?
 thy magicke ffriske & cirkelles⁶ round,
 20 thy iugling ffeates to mocke the hound?</p> | <p>Come and
 see where
 the hare
 lies buried</p> <p>who lately
 gave us a
 burst.</p> <p>[page 448]</p> <p>Where are
 now his
 turns and
 runs?</p> <p>Oh where?</p> <p>Where are</p> <p>his frisks
 and tricks
 to cheat the
 hounds?</p> |
|--|---|

¹ A hunting song on The death of the Hare.—P. See the curious burlesque "Oreisoun in the worshipe of the hare," containing his 78 names, in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 133.—F.

² Two simple foot.—P.

³ MS. ffleete so fflight.—F. flight so fleet.—P.

⁴ view. 1. The footing of a beast. 2. The discovery of an animal. Hall¹.—F.

⁵ view, scent.—P. ⁶ circles.—P.

- why didst thou not, this doome to scape,
vpon thee take some witches shape,
& shrowd thy selfe in cottage Lowe?
- Oh where? 24 O watt! where &c.
- Though one hare
could not escape so many dogs,
yet I'll praise the royal sport he gave us.
- 28 But why shold wee thinke watt soe wise
as Ioulers noyse,¹ or Iumbells cryes,²
or Ladyes Lipps³? on⁴ watt alone
must needs by many⁵ be ore-throwen.
but as I moane thy liffe soe short,
soe will I sing thy royall sport,
& guiltelesse gaine⁶ of all I know.
- 32 O watt &c.
- Why didn't he turn his wife out and let her die instead of him?
- 36 why didst thou not then ffly this ffate?
ffrom fforth her⁷ fforme put fforth thy make⁸?
as some good. wiffe, when deathes att doore,
will put her goodman fforth before.
thy enuious leaues,⁹ & thy muse,¹⁰
as perfect once as maidens scuse¹¹;
thy tracke in snow, like widowes woe.
- 40 O watt &c.
- Though he could once see behind, he is blind now.
- Once cold¹² thou strangely see behind;
now art thou round about thee blyind.
both Male & ffemale once wert thou¹³;
- 44 O neither Male nor ffemall now!

¹ nose. qu.—P.² eyes. qu.—P.³ poor. qu.—P.⁴ Percy puts two red brackets round on, for omission; but it means *one*.—F.⁵ many.—P. One stroke too few in the MS.—F.⁶ most guiltless game, *sic leger^m*.—P.⁷ And from her.—P.⁸ mate.—P. A.-S. *maca*, a husband; *mace*, a wife.—F.⁹ One stroke too few in the MS.—F.¹⁰ mewse.—P. *Muse*. A hole in a hedge through which game passes. "But the good and aproved hounds on thecontrary, when they have found the hare, make shew therof to the hunter, by running more speedily, and with gesture of head, eyes, ears, and taile, winding to the hares *muse*, never give over prosecution with a gallant noise, no not returning to their leaders, least they loose advantage." *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 152. Halliwell's Gloss.—F.¹¹ ? pudendum.—F. Read *sluse*, sluice. Dyce.¹² Colds't.—P.¹³ Now wylle we begynne atte hare, and why she is most mervelous best of

thy hermitts liffe, thy dreadffull crosse,
 thy sweating striffe & clickett close,¹
 when once thou wert both Bucke & doe.

48 O watt &c.

O, had the ffaire young sonne of Mirrh²
 fforsooke the bore, & ffollow[ed] her;
 or had Acteon hunted watt

52 when he saw Cynthias you know whatt;
 or *that* young man knowne *that* liffe
that slew ffor deere³ his deares[t] wiffe,
 they all had knowne no other woe,

56 but watt &c.

Shrill sounding hornes & siluer bells
 shall sound thy mortts,⁴ & ring thy knell:
 young shepards shall thy storry tell,
 60 & bonny Nymphes sing thy ffarwell,
 & hunters alltogether Ioyne
 to drowned both woe & watt in wine,
 whiles I conclude my song euen soe:

64 O watt! where art thou? who, ho, ho!

Silver bells
 shall ring
 his knell,

and hunters
 forget him
 'n their
 wine.

ffinis.

the world . . at one tyme he [is] male
 and another tyme female, and therefore
 may alle men blow at hyr as at other
 bestis, that is to say, at herte, at boor,
 and at wolf. *Twety in Rel. Ant.* i. 150-1.
Niphus also affirmeth . . he saw a Hare
 which had stones and a yard, and yet
 was great with young, and also another
 which wanted stones and the males geni-
 tal, and also had young in her belly.
Rondelius saith, that they are not stones,
 but certain little bladders filled with
 matter, which men finde in female Hares
 with young, such as are upon the belly
 of a Beaver, wherein also the vulgar sort
 are deceived, taking those bunches for
 stones, as they do these bladders. And
 the use of these parts both in Beavers
 and hares is this; that against rain both

one and other sex suck thereout a cer-
 tain humor, and anoint their bodies all
 over therewith, and so are defended in
 time of rain. *Topsel's Four-footed Beasts*,
 ed. Rowland, 1658, p. 209.—F.

¹ Clicket close.—P. *Clicket*, a term
 applied to a fox when *maris appetens*.
Gent. Rec. ii. 76, Halliwell.—F.

² myrrh (*viz.* Adonis).—P.

³ instead of Deer (alluding to y^e
 story of Cephalus & Procris).—P.

⁴ Morte, sc. the Death of the Hare.
 —P. and whan the hare is take, and
 your houndes have ronned well to hym,
 ye shul blowe aftirward, and ye shul yif
 to your houndes the halow, and that is
 the syde, the shuldres, the nekke, and
 the hed; and the loyne shal to kechonne.
 —*Twety in Rel. Ant.* i. 153.—F.

Old Simon the Kínge.

[Page 519 of MS.]

THIS is, in some respects, the best extant version of an old ballad of great and long-extended popularity. The burden is, for the first time, complete. The "Hey ding a ding" at the end identifies it as one of the "ancient" ballads mentioned in Laneham's *Letter from Kenilworth*, 1575. In *Hans Beer-pot his invisible Comedie*, 1618, Cornelius says that he has heard "an old fantastique rime :

Gentlemen are sicke
and Parsons ill at ease,
But serving men are drunke
And all have one disease."

These lines are a paraphrase of the following in the ballad :

Mine ostes was sicke of the mumpes,
her mayd was ill att ease,
Mine host lay drunke in his dumpes ;
They all had one disease.

Again, in *The famous Historie of Fryer Bacon*, which, according to Mr. Payne Collier, was printed soon after 1580, we find :

Lawyers they are sicke,
And Fryers are ill at ease,
But poor men they are drunke,
And all is one disease.

Both the ballad and its tune retained popularity till the end of the last century.—W. C.

Seeking
merry com-
pany,

IN : an humor I was of late,¹
as many good fellowes bee
*that*² thinke of no matter of state,
4 but thé keepe³ merry Companye :

¹ was late.—P.M. (*Pills to Purge Melancholy*, 1719, vol. iii. p. 143.)

² to.—P.M.

³ seek for.—P.M.

that best might please my mind,¹
 soe I walket vp & downe the towne,²
 but company none cold I³ ffind
 8 till I came to the signe⁴ of the crowne.
 mine ostes⁵ was sicke of the mumpes,
 her mayd was ffisle⁶ att ease,
 mine host lay⁷ drunke in his dumpes;
 12 "they all had but⁸ one disease,"
 sayes old simon the King,⁹ sayes old Simon the
 King,
 with his ale-dropt hose, & his malmesy nose,
 with a hey ding, ding a ding, ding, with a hey
 &c.
 with a hey ding [ding,] quoth Simon the
 king. . . .¹⁰

I walked
about, and

found it at
the Crown,
where
hostess,
maid and
host were
all drunk.

16 ¹¹ [When I beheld this sight,]
 I straight began [to say,]
 "if a man be ffull [o'ernight]
 he cannott get d[runk to-day ;]
 20 & if his drinke w[ill not downe]
 he may hang hims[elf for shame ;]
 soe may he mine h[ost of the ¹² Crowne.]
 therfore¹³ this reason I [frame :]
 24 ffor drinke¹⁴ will ma[ke a man drunke,]
 & drunke will make [a man dry,]
 & dry will make a man [sicke,]
 & sicke will make a man dye,"
 28 sayes old Simon &c.¹⁵

[page 520]

On this I
philoso-
phized :

drink makes
men drunk,

and
drunken-
ness makes
men die.

¹ best contented me.—P.M.
² I travell'd up and down.—P.M.
³ No company I could.—P.M.
⁴ sight.—P.M.
⁵ My Hostess.—P.M.
⁶ fizzling, breaking wind, see p. 65,
 l. 120, 127, 132.—F. The maid was
 ill.—P.M.
⁷ The Tapster was.—P.M.
⁸ were all of.—P.M.
⁹ P.M. ends here.—F.

¹⁰ The line is nearly all pared away.—F.
¹¹ Supplied from Percy. See note be-
 low. P.M. has :
 Considering in my mind,
 And thus I began to think ;
 If a man be full to the Throat
 And cannot take off his drink.
¹² may the Tapster at.—P.M.
¹³ Whereupon.—P.M.
¹⁴ Drink.—P.M.
¹⁵ St. 2 (before some of the words

Yet, if a
man's drunk
one day and
dead the
next,

who dare
say he died
for sorrow?

No such
thing.

Drink makes
a man sing
and laugh,

and brings
him long
life.

If a Puritan
says it's a
sin to drink

unless you're
dry,
I tell him

how a Puri-
tan took to
drinking,

"But when a man is drunke to-day,¹
& laid in his graue to-morrow;
will any man dare to² say

32 *that* hee dyed ffor³ Care or sorrowe?
but hang vp all⁴ sorrow & care!
itts⁵ able to kill a catt;

& he *that* will drinke till he stare,⁶
36 is neuer a-feard⁷ of that;

ffor drinking will make a man quaffe,
&⁸ quaffing will make a man sing,
&⁸ singinge will make a man laffe,

40 & laug[h]ing long liffe will⁹ bringe,"
sais old Simon &c.

If a puritane skinker crye,
"deere brother, itt is a sinne
44 to drinke vnlesse you be drye;"
this tale I straight¹⁰ begin:

"a puritan left his cann,
& tookee him to his iugge,¹¹

48 & there he playde the man
so long as he cold tugg;

were lost & supplied by conjecture) I
transcribed what is not in brackets.—P.

[When I beheld this sight,
I straight began to say,
"If a Man be full [o'er night,
He cannott get drunk to-day;
And if his drink [will not downe,
He may hang himself [for shame;]
So may he mine host [of the Crowne]
Therefore thus reason I [frame,
For* drink will make a man drunk;
And drunk will make a Man dry,
And dry will make a Man sick,
And sick will make a Man dye,
Says old Simon the King, &c.

N.B.—The defective Stanza may be

* that.—P.

supplied from Durfey's Pills to purge
Melancholy, 1719, vol. 3d. p. 143.—P.
A volume from which many of the songs
here printed may be more than matched.
I had never seen it till looking out the
Bishop's reference.—F.

¹ If a Man should be drunk to night.
—P.M.

² you or any man.—P.M.

³ of.—P.M.

⁴ Then hang up.—P.M.

⁵ 'Tis.—P.M.

⁶ all right.—P.M.

⁷ afraid.—P.M.

⁸ There is no '&' in P.M.—F.

⁹ doth.—P.M.

¹⁰ Then straight this Tale I.—P.M.

¹¹ took him to his Jugg.—P.M.

but when *that* hee was spyed
 when hee did¹ sweare or rayle,²
 52 'my only deere brother,' hee sayd,³
 'truly⁴ all fflesh is ffrayle,'"
 sais old Simon &c.

and when
 he was
 found out,

said "All
 flesh is
 frail."

Soe fellowes, if you be drunke,⁵
 of ffrailtye itt is a sinne,
 56 as itt is⁶ to keepe a puncke,
 or play att in and in⁷;
 ffor drinke, & dice, & drabbs,
 are⁸ all of this condityon,
 60 they⁹ will breed want & scabbs
 in spite of they¹⁰ Phisityan.
 but who feare[s] euery grasse,
 must neuer pisse in a meadow,
 64 & who¹¹ loues a pott & a lasse
 must not cry "oh my head, oh!"
 sais old Simon the King &c.

So drunken-
 ness is
 frailty,

and so are
 wenching
 and gam-
 bling:

they all
 breed want
 and scabs.

But for ex-
 citement
 you must
 run risks.

ffinis.

¹ *should*.—P.

² He did not swear, or
 He did neither swear nor raile.—P.
 What did he swear or rail.—P.M.

³ cryed.—P. No, no truly, dear
 Brother, he cry'd.—P.

⁴ Indeed.—P.M.

⁵ you'll.—P.M.

⁶ Or for.—P.M.

⁷ A common diversion at ordinaries,
 with 4 dice.—Percy.

⁸ MS. ase.—F.

⁹ And.—P.M.

¹⁰ the.—P.M.

¹¹ he that.—P.M.

NOTE to p. 78, l. 17.

Quash is a genuine Russian word and drink: in Russian КВАСЬ, i. e. Kvas or Kwas, called in Pavlovsky's Dictionary "ein säuerliches Getränk aus Roggenmehl und Malz." It is *the universal* drink of Russia, like a sour beer, and is I believe pronounced execrable by all foreigners. Meyer's "Grosses Conversationslexicon" gives the following elaborate recipe:

"Upon 35—37 pounds of barley-malt, with 3 handsfull of rye-malt, and the same of unsifted rye-meal, in earthen pots, pour boiling water till the water is one hand high above it; then stir till it becomes like a thin broth. Then shake over it oat-husks, about the height of a thumb. Then put the pots for twenty-four hours in the oven; and then fill them again with boiling water up to the brim. Then put it in wooden vessels with straw at the bottom and a tap below, pour tepid water over it, let it stand, and finally draw it off into barrels. Put in each barrel a piece of coarse rye-bread, to make it sour; and put the barrels for 24 hours in the cellar, after which it is ready for use."

The same article says there are better kinds, made of apples, raspberries, &c., which are used by the higher classes, and are more palatable.

The "Duche" in the same line, I presume, means *German* (Deutsch), or at least Low (i. e. North) German, in general, and not what we now call *Dutch*; this is very common in our old writers. Mr. W. B. Rye, in "England as seen by Foreigners" (1865), gives abundant instances of this usage; of which the following, from Sir Robert Dallington's "Method for Travell" (prefixed to his "View of France," 1598), is most to the point: "For the attaining of language it is convenient that he make choice of the best places—Orleans for the French, Florence for the Italian, and Lipsick for the Dutch [*i. e.* German] tongues, for in these places is the best language spoken."—RUSSELL MARTINEAU.

NOTE to p. 87, l. 9.

For nois read no is.—None but ffooles ffinch ffor Noe, when a I (that is, *an Aye*) by No is ment.—DR. ROBSON.

NOTE to *The Sea Crabbe*, p. 99.

A correspondent says, "This was a very common old story, and I think it occurs in one of the early fabliaux, but the only reference I can think of at present is the celebrated *Moyen de Parvenir*, by Béroalle de Verville, where it is introduced in Chapter 49."

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33. THE KNIGHT DE LA TOUR LANDRY, 1372: a Father's book for his daughters. To be edited from the Harleian MSS. 1764, by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., and Mr. William Rossiter. [In the Press.]
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